PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

For Pure Medicinal Liquors
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Old Times Returned
And dry goods of every description down to the *old point figures*, at Soney's Dry Goods Store, No. 168 Wylie street, near Elm street. Don't forget the *name and number*.

Grand Exhibition of Fancy Skating
At the Rink this evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Poor Relief Society. Tickets can be procured at the Book and Dry Goods Stores, and of the Ladies of the Society.

Brushes
Of all kinds are sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, at the very lowest prices.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Turner's Neuralgia Pill.
McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, agents.

Go to Soney's Sale
Of imported and domestic dry goods—selling at the *cheapest prices in the city*. No. 168 Wylie, near *Elm street—Soney's*.

$1,000 in Prizes
To be given away at the Rink this week. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to compete will record their names with the Manager on or before Tuesday noon.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 33 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

For Patent Medicines
The cheapest place in the city is at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond Near Fifth.

Grand Masquerade
And Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink, Thursday evening, February 6th. Costume tickets must be procured at the Rink before the night of the Masquerade.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, brands of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Late advices from Arizona state that the Indians made a descent on Beale Springs Station and Camp Willows, and shot or carried off all the stock. The mail carrier's escort of military and four men belonging to the railroad survey were lost in the wilderness seven days, and came near starving. Governor McCormick and the other civil officers of the territory arrived at Tuscan December 17. The citizens escorted them into town and gave a grand supper in their honor. The population of Tuscan and vicinity is rapidly increasing, and hopes of better times generally are indulged.

General Canby, in compliance with the request of the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention, has issued an order staying for three months executions on real and personal property.

The steamer Nevada, from San Francisco, on the 4th, arrived at Panama on the 19th. She got short of coals, and was obliged to burn a portion of her masts, spars, &c., to reach San Juan del Sur, where she received a full supply of coal.

The Fenian circles in the vicinity of Boston, have voted to work on St. Patrick's Day, instead of marching in procession, and devote their earnings toward revolutionary purposes in Ireland.

The North Carolina Convention was engaged almost the entire session of Saturday in discussing the relief clause proposed to be attached to the article in the new Constitution. No conclusion was reached on the judiciary question, the dominant party not having united on any plan.

Dispatches from Jefferson City, Mo., report that Governor Fletcher is about to seize the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in the name of the State. A bill has been introduced in the House to abolish capital punishment and substitute therefor imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Also, a bill to establish the wards of pardon commissioners, which provides that applications for pardons must be presented to the board, who shall notify the District Attorney of the district where the crime was committed, that such application has been made. The Attorney is to furnish the board with evidence in the case. Should the application be favorably considered by the board, they are to forward it to the Governor for his signature.

Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, is a passenger by the Bremen steamer Union, due at New York.

The telegraph lines worked Saturday morning direct from San Francisco to Heart's Content, and a message was sent from London to California in two minutes.

Two more illegitimate infants have died at Madame Parselle's private lying-in asylum in Seventeenth street, New York, from neglect and improper food.

The New York *Telegram* has a report that the Cashier of an insurance company, name not given, has committed suicide, being a defaulter to the amount of $50,000.

A Nashville dispatch says: The law just passed by the legislature, permitting negroes to hold office and sit on juries, gives much satisfaction to the negroes generally and ultra radicals. There are already negro candidates for important offices in this county, and will be in a majority of the counties in middle and west Tennesee. Able lawyers remark that this law conflicts with the amendment to the constitution, and will prove to the negroes a delusion and snare, entailing upon them lawsuits instead of increasing their rights. The courts will decide the question.

Train's letter to the *World*, dated aboard, the Scotia, says T. C. Durant, took out to England $5,000,000 in gold, the proceeds of the sale of the new stock of the Rock Island Railroad, to purchase 30,000 ton of irons for the extensions of the road to Omaha.

In a row caused by jealousy, Lewis Howard stabbed Julius Douglas in the thigh, in Memphis, Saturday, inflicting a serious wound. Both were freedmen and residents of Chelsea.

The employees of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad have struck for nonpayment of wages due. The running of the road will probably stop.

General John O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, inaugurated in Buffalo, Saturday night, the first of a series of meetings to be held throughout the country. Over 6,000 persons were inside St. James Hall, and hundreds outside. The Fenian military paraded the streets. General O'Neil was received with great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Colonel Walsh, of California, General O'Neil and other speakers.

A fire in Champaigne, Illinois, on the night of the 30th, destroyed property valued at $45,000. Insurance all in Illinois companies, except $4,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* says owing to the rainy weather plantations are inactive. There is a general disposition to avoid an increase of expenditures until the result of the reciprocity treaty is known. Should it prove a failure it will exert a most depressing influence. Its ratification will restore confidence in every branch of industry. The American, English, German and French residents regard the measure as beneficial to the whole country. The action of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco in connection with the treaty was received with satisfaction. The total value of exports from Honolulu was sixty-seven millions and a half.

At six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Dayton, Ohio, at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, consuming several frame and one brick building. Loss twenty thousand dollars; amount of insurance not ascertained.

Captain Long publishes in the Honolulu *Advertiser* an account of his discovery of a polar continent. He recommends that a steamer be sent to coast along the shore, as the current sets out from the land, leaving a wide belt of smooth water. He states this land is within ten miles of the position whence Wrangell discovered the open Polar Sea.

BY MAILS.

The First National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, which recently suspended, is about to resume business.

In digging the foundations of the new cathedral at San Antonio, Texas, large numbers of bones of an extinct race of human beings have been exhumed.

A letter from Halifax, published in a Montreal paper, says: "The distress among the poor fishermen of this Province is truly heart-rending, and unless immediate aid is procured for them many will die from absolute want."

An official statement of fires in Chicago, for the month of January, puts the loss, including the great fire of the 28th, at $3,000,000, and insurance at $1,169,375. Total loss for the month, $2,477,000; total insurance, $1,179,900.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1868. NO. 121.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Imperative Demand on Great Britain.

Bills Signed by the President.

Internal Revenue Receipts Increasing.

Gen. Banks for Secretary of War.

More Cabinet Changes Foreshadowed.

Arrest of Gov. Jenkins Ordered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1868.

The Alabama Claims.

There is no doubt that the President has resolved, though Secretary Seward, it is said, has not acquiesced, to make an imperative demand on Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The correspondence will be opened afresh through the new British Minister. That which took place regarding a settlement by arbitration will be all thrown aside.

Bills Signed.

The President to-day signed and transmitted to the State Department the resolution of Congress limiting the stationery contracts with the executive departments of the Government to the period of one year. Also, the bill authorizing the distribution of dessicated vegetables, &c., to the suffering poor of the South.

The Currency.

He has not yet signed the bill to prohibit the contraction of the currency. If he declines to sign it, and does not send in a veto before Tuesday next, it will become a law by the expiration of the constitutional ten days.

Gen. Bank's Citizenship Bill.

There appears to be a good deal of opposition among members of the House against certain provisions of General Banks's bill on citizenship, and that measure must be somewhat amended before it can be carried through that body. Mr. Sumner is decidedly opposed to it, as it now stands, and it is certain that his committee would not report upon it favorably.

Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts have suddenly taken a jump, and to-day reached a million and a half, thereby nearly trebling the usual average daily receipts.

The White House.

The bright weather of to-day attracted many visitors to the White House—among them a great many of the fair sex. Senator Doolittle, Senator Dixon and many members of Congress had audience with him this forenoon.

Charles Dickens
Arrived to-night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1868.

The War Secretaryship.

The President has attended to several who have called on him within a day or two, that he shall get over the War Department situation by nominating to the Senate a new Secretary. One of the strange rumors which is circulating in this connection is that the President thinks of sending in the name of General Banks for the position.

The Latest Question of Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will at their next meeting take up the question of investigating the truth of the alleged declaration of Justice Field regarding the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. The evidence to be submitted is very brief, and will show, it is believed, no truth in the statement which has been published, and which has been made the basis of this official inquiry.

Mr. Thornton.

The new British Minister, Mr. Edward Thornton, will not be presented to the President until Tuesday next. Last evening, however, he attended a dinner party at the residence of the Secretary of State.

Dickens.

Charles Dickens dined to-day with Senator Sumner. Secretary Stanton was present. Dickens's first readings take place to-morrow night. The house has not been sold for even the first night.

General Sherman
Leaves to-morrow for Cincinnati, to attend the meeting there of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland.

Cabinet Changes.

The *Intelligencer* will to-morrow contain an article foreshadowing Cabinet changes, though mentioning no names. The only significance attached to it is that it is inspired at the White House.

Suspensions Recommended.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to Secretary McCulloch the suspension and removal from office of W. S. Cunningham, Collector of the Seventh Illinois District, and John M. Cushman, Collector of the Third Missouri District.

Personal.

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, is in town.

Governor Jenkins's Arrest Ordered.

There was a report in circulation here last night that General Meade had issued an order for the arrest of Gov. Jenkins, who is now in this city, and that the Secretary of War yesterday received from Gen. Meade a requisition for the body of Jenkins if found within the District of Columbia. It was further stated that in order to prevent Jenkins from availing himself of the benefit of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the requisition would be executed to-day, on which, being Sunday, no writ could be obtained before Jenkins could be got within the jurisdiction of the district commanders. The friends of Jenkins were advised of these alleged facts and took steps last night to prevent the contemplated arrest.

Colonel Edmund Cooper.

Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here yesterday from Tennessee. It is his purpose to resign the office of Acting Assistant in a few days, whether the President shall or shall not in the meantime nominate a successor to Mr. Chandler.

Military Departments.

It is expected that in a few days the President will make a re-arrangement of the Military Departments and the various districts therein. The material changes in bounds are expected in the Western and Northwestern States and Territories.

Carl Schurz.

A Cable dispatch a day or two ago announced the arrival of Carl Schurz in Berlin, as a commissioner on behalf of the United States Government. Upon inquiry in official circles your correspondent learns that General Schurz has no authorization of any kind to represent this Government in Europe or anywhere else.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1868.

The President has approved the bill providing for the distribution among the people of the South of the accumulated vegetables and preserved meats which are not required for the use of the army. The President has also approved the bill providing that contracts for stationery for the Executive Departments shall not be made for more than a year at a time.

THE TREATY WITH DENMARK.

The following dispatch was received at the State Department at half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon:

COPENHAGEN, January 31.—*Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:* The treaty in regard to the sale of the Danish West India Islands has been sent to Washington. It has been ratified by the Rigsdag and signed by the King. YEAMAN.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency issued for the week from the Treasury $550,000; amount forwarded $493,186, including $200,000 to depository at Cincinnati; national bank currency issued $66,040; amount in circulation $299,542,936; fractional currency destroyed this week $350,000. Receipts of Internal Revenue for the week $14,918,847; for the fiscal year to date $114,754,315.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue office of frauds in the revenue and outrages on the government officials in the Third District of South Carolina. It seems that accounts from Mr. Bingham, formerly postmaster at Abbeyville, S. C., of heavy distillery frauds in the Abbeyville district, and Hart and Elbert counties, induced the Bureau to dispatch a special agent thither, and after some investigation Mr. Bingham was appointed deputy collector. The result of the operation of the Government officials was the seizure of over eighty distilleries in three counties, and the arrest of several distillers. Subsequently the deputy collector was met by a party who, it is ascertained, had been hired by those engaged in the unlawful distilling, and shot through the shoulder. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed a reward to be paid for the arrest of the party who committed the outrage.

AN ERROR.

In a previous dispatch in relation to the comparative decrease of revenue in certain districts, where changes of officials have been made by direction of the President, and other districts where changes have been made, the recommendation of removals and appointments in the latter was erroneously attributed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had nothing to do with them.

Washington Gossip and Topics.

CALLING IN THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The House Committee on Banking had a session this morning, and considered the question of taking away the circulation from the National Banks. Enough was developed to show that there is a clear majority of one, and probably two, in favor of it; but the subject was postponed for the present, and will not be reported for several days. It is reported that the Committee had a test vote on the measure, which stood: Ayes—Randall, Barnes, Demo-crats, and Coburn, Hubbard, (West Virginia) and Buckland, Republicans. Nays—Pomeroy, Judd, Hooper and Lynch, Republicans. Those who have invested their means in these National Banks need to look closely after their members, or their interests will be swept away before they are aware of it.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FIELD.

Judge Field, at whom Scofield's House resolution was aimed, stated to a friend this afternoon that he was confident that they could not prove anything against him in such shape as to warrant impeachment. There is no doubt, however, that he has for many months taken no pains to conceal his views that the reconstruction bills were unconstitutional.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman has written a sharp letter to the Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, relative to the testimony affecting the case of Gen. Dyer. It appears that the regular army officers are complaining of the action of the committee in their investigations, inasmuch as opportunities have not been allowed the officers of the Ordnance Department to make proper defense before the committee.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *World's* Washington special makes the following important statement: The tergiversation of Secretary Seward is of avail no more. Another and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state, more confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been too meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet, are to be enforced at whatever hazard. The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, will probably be presented to President Johnson on Tuesday. Although the addresses that are to be exchanged between the President and Minister Thornton may be guarded and serene, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the ultimatum of the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must eventually ensue.

The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following, relative to the same subject: All negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims having been closed by correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain, the matter stands as though nothing had been done by either government tending to an adjustment. There is authority for saying that these claims will at once be pushed to a finality with vigor, and that the Government will claim and insist upon redress for the wrongs suffered by our citizens at the hands of the Alabama and other vessels fitted out in England under like circumstances during the rebellion.

TAXES ON WOOLEN GOODS.

William Divine, Esq., of Philadelphia, on the part of the Cotton and Woolen Goods Manufacturers' Association, has had a very satisfactory interview with the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to the reduction of taxes on the manufactures of cotton, and leaves to-morrow for home in the confident belief that his mission has been successful. The resolution adopted by the general convention at Cleveland, Ohio, asking for the removal of this tax, in order that the working people should be kept employed, has had a most salutary effect upon both Houses of Congress.

JUDGE FIELD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have not yet taken any steps towards investigating charges of alleged expressions of opinion regarding the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts by Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, but will do so in a few days. In the meantime, Field's friends exhibit great nervousness on the subject, and have circulated a story to the effect that he is a victim of mistaken identity. They say that the person who made use of the obnoxious expressions was some one who looks like him; but I have the best authority for saying, that if any thing be done until the investigation is properly carried out, the guilt will be firmly fixed upon him, as several gentlemen of prominence, including a Senator of high repute, are ready to testify that they have frequently heard him express similar sentiments. There is but little doubt that the committee will succeed in getting this evidence, and if they do, he will be impeached without hesitation.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

In this connection it will be of interest to know that the so-called "Supreme Court quorum bill" will probably be amended in the Senate by striking out the House provision of a two-thirds vote on the constitutional questions, and substituting in lieu thereof a list of laws, or specifying a class of laws to be excepted from adjudication by the court. This amendment will be based on the following clause of section two of article three of the Constitution, which applies directly to appellate jurisdiction of the court. "In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with *such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.*" No one doubts that under this provision of the Constitution, Congress has the power to establish regulations for the government of the court in its appellate jurisdiction as provided in the House bill. It is believed that the Senate amendment above referred to will savor less of dictation, and do away with the charge of party tyranny brought against the original bill by the copperheads. When the bill comes up in the Senate for final action this point will be the prolonged debate, as several Senators have already commenced the preparation of elaborate speeches for and against it.

XLth CONGRESS.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, relative to the sale of Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a communication from the same relative to a claim of the Choctaw nation of Indians against the United States growing out of treaty stipulations. Referred to the same committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the election case from the Second district of Kentucky, which finally went over until Monday.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with reports of Engineers as to the improvement of the Missouri river. Adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Convention---The Judiciary---State Officers.

JACKSON, February 1.—In the Convention to-day, the Committee on Judiciary reported, with a recommendation that it be incorporated in the Constitution as article four, that judges be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office nine years; that the State be divided into three Judicial Districts, and that the Court be held at least once a year in each district. It also provides for a Circuit Court in each county, at least four times a year, the Judges thereof to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and hold office six years. It also provides for a Chancery Court, with jurisdiction similar to that now exercised. Also, police boards, magistrates, &c., whose jurisdiction is limited to the trial of civil cases where the amount involved is within fifty dollars.

The Committee on Executive Department submitted a report, providing for the election of Governor, to hold office four years, and not to be eligible for re-election, and who shall be at least thirty years of age and twenty years a citizen of the United States, and two years of Mississippi, and who shall have a salary $5,000; also, a Lieutenant Governor, who shall possess the same qualifications; also, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor, to be at least ten years a citizen of the State, and hold office four years, with a salary of $3,500. The minority of the committee reported that the Governor be five years a citizen of Mississippi, and his salary not over $4,000, and that the salary of Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor be $2,000. Both reports were ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted approving the appointment of a committee of fifteen to take into consideration the propriety of removing the State Capitol to some place near the geographical center.

The United States Marshal Friday seized the stock and store of Glazer, Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in cloths and woolen goods in Cincinnati. This is the first case of seizure for involuntary bankruptcy in that city, and it created something of a stir among that class of business men.

HARRISBURG.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILLS.

The Debate in the House.

The Sunday Car Question---The People's Passenger Railway---Negroes in Cars---Petroleum County---A Huge Anaconda---The Free Railroad Laws.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1868.

Mr. Hickman, Chairman of the Judiciary General, reported with a negative recommendation the bill to repeal so much of the act of 1864 relating to the proper observance of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as prevents the running of street cars on said day. If this were a local bill a negative recommendation would be equivalent to its defeat, as it could not be taken up for consideration in the House except by a two-third vote; but being a general bill, it will come before the House not Thursday on the Public Calendar. This seems to be a question (in the estimation of some people) that has two sides. Philadelphia appears to be the only large city in which street cars are not allowed to run on the Sabbath—either by statutory enactments or by sufferance. The representatives from that city insist that a very large majority of their constituents are in favor of the running of the cars on Sabbath. It is said by them, that, if the street cars are permitted to run in Pittsburgh, why not allow them to run in Philadelphia? The answer to that question is simply this: that street cars have the same legal authority to-day, to run in Philadelphia that they have in Pittsburgh; that they are only allowed to run in the latter place because they do not attempt to run during church hours, or during all hours of the day, as they do during the week; that, without any legal sanction, such street cars as may be necessary to convey persons to and from church, are, by common consent, permitted to run; and that whenever avaricious companies would undertake to run their cars for the mere purpose of making money, as on other days of the week, and by offering inducements to the lawless, loafing and dissipated population of your city, to congregate in some beer gardens in the suburbs of the city for carousal and Sabbath desecration, such companies can now be held in check and their cars stopped.

But if the Sabbath law be repealed so far as relates to the running of street cars on that day is concerned, then all such demoralization and Sabbath desecration as that to which I have referred, will be beyond the control of the moral and order-loving portion of the people. If the proper observance of the Sabbath and the Church-going people of Philadelphia demand the running of street cars, at certain hours on the Sabbath, there will be no difficulty in companies, that desire to run their cars for the accommodation of church-goers, getting that privilege without any enactment by the Legislature.

Petitions, numerously signed by property owners and residents along the proposed route of the "People's Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh," praying the passage of a law, by an act chartering said Company, have been received and presented by your members. From the number and character of these petitioners it would appear to be a public convenience to have a street railway from the Church at Point on Smithfield street, to the Union Depot, and from thence by way of Lawrenceville to East Liberty.

A few evenings since, at a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary General, it was discovered that, owing to sickness in the families of two of the members of that Committee which caused their absence, there was a Democratic majority present; hence they concluded it would be good policy to get the bills of the Republican party in an awkward position by reporting without amendment a couple of bills which had been referred to that Committee for repealing the act passed last session, making it an offense for railroad companies to take admission fees, and to run cars on Sunday, without any distinction on account of race or color in the admission and accommodation of passengers. And they actually availed themselves of the power to do which they had accidentally been clothed and reported the bills as recommitted. This morning after these bills were reported a motion was made to refer them back to the same committee so that the report might reflect the sentiment of a majority of the Committee, which gave rise to an animated debate, Mr. Deise, from Clinton, leading off as usual in a tirade against the niggers and the Republican party. Mr. Jones, from Berks, followed in the same strain. Mr. Lowry, from Erie, and Mr. Mann in a very short time took the wind out of their sails. The bills were referred back by a strict party vote—except that Smith, one of your members, voted with the Democrats.

The Free Railroad Law was reached again in the House this morning and two more sections passed second reading, when a little disturbance on the part of the Philadelphia ans prevented anything further being done until after the adjournment arrived, when they called the "orders of the day," and the Speaker adjourned the House until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

One of Senator Lowry's pets came up for consideration in the House this morning. This is but little doubt that the committee will succeed in getting this evidence, and if they do, he will be impeached without hesitation. mean the new county to be called Petroleum, and which he proposes to have formed out of parts of Warren, Crawford, Venango and Forest, with Titusville as the county seat. It is alleged that Mr. Lowry secured his nomination in Crawford county last summer by assuring the Titusville people that, if nominated, he would pass the bill for this new county. He is a man of wonderful perseverance as well as political sagacity.

He has another huge project on hand, which, if it was in any other locality and asked for by any other senator, he would denounce in immeasurable terms. It is a "snake" which is not cowey one-half the truth, I assure it is a regular anaconda. It is nothing less than to get the State, or, in other words, the tax payers of the State, to pay for widening and deepening the Susquehanna canal. Strip the measure of its plausible and deceitful garments, and the foregoing is a true statement of its real character. Quite a number of interested borers are here trying to influence the senators and members to favor their project. As yet they will develop what kind of arguments they present. If such a swindle meets with favor, it will be because arguments of a more solid character than any yet offered to the public, have been brought to bear upon them to work and lobby to support it. Senator Lowry never uses *solid* arguments, such as in past years have had great *weight* in securing doubtful legislation. His force consists in terrible noise and awful ferocious looks. His terrorism used to avail him much, but of late years it has failed to have the desired effect.

The Senator representing Warren and Venango, and also the Senator representing Forest, are very hostile to the formation of the county. The members from those counties are also very much opposed to it. There don't seem to be any demand for it, and nobody wants it, save except a few property holders in Titusville. It will not likely pass. JUNIUS.

DEBATE ON MR. JENKS' FREE RAILROAD BILL IN THE HOUSE.

When the Free Railroad law came up for consideration in the House, on Thursday, Mr. Thorn, Republican, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment to the second section, to the effect that articles of association shall not be filed in the office of the Secretary of State until at least $10,000 of stock for every mile of the proposed railroad shall have been subscribed, instead of $2,000 as provided in the bill.

Mr. Jenks, Democrat, of Jefferson, insisted upon having what both parties pledged the country—a *free* railroad law. This amendment was unjust. No new road could operate under it.

Mr. Bull, Democrat, of Philadelphia, urged that no corporation could build a mile of railroad at $2,000.

Mr. Ewing, Rep., of Washington, replied that it was not customary to build upon stock, but on money otherwise raised.

Mr. Jenks would agree to no compromise.

Mr. Thorn said it was not a question of a free railroad law—all were in favor of such a law. The only question was, was this enough money for a new corporation to have in its possession to secure the interests of all?

Mr. Rupp, Rep., of Chester, wanted a *free* railroad law, not a *loose* railroad law. Suppose the embryo organization should fail through? What security was there for the landed interest of the country? He contended that $2,000 a mile was no adequate security to land holders.

Mr. Jenks reminded the gentleman that by a law already on the statute books, these corporations are bound, before going on any land or property, to pay full remuneration for damages.

Mr. Mann, Republican, of Potter, was disappointed in not witnessing that unanimity in support of this bill which the newspapers had led him to expect. The remarks of the gentlemen from Philadelphia, (Messrs. Bull and Thorn,) and of the gentleman from Chester, (Mr. Hickman,) were levelled against this bill; they were intended to obstruct its passage; and the amendment were calculated to make it impracticable.

Mr. Davis, Republican, of Philadelphia, was in favor of the bills; he was willing to accept it as it was. But its originators had not manifested a proper spirit. The bill might certainly be so amended as to better secure both railroad men and land-holders.

Mr. Hickman doubted if a railroad could be made anywhere in Pennsylvania under $40,000 a mile. It must strike the conclusion since the enactment of any man that the sum named in the bill was not sufficient. The gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Jenks) had supposed that this bill was modified by past laws, as to payment of damages. If he had come to that conclusion since this bill had been before this House, and if his conclusion was correct, he was the ablest lawyer this side of Heaven. [Laughter.] But as he (the Speaker) looked at this bill, its enactment would repeal everything that came in contact with it.

Mr. Jenks said that when men came here pretending to be friends of a bill and then weighed it down with objectionable amendments, it was, to say the least, suspicious. The amendment was calculated to destroy the efficiency of the bill.

Mr. Thorn said that gentlemen might answer his arguments, but modified them not to impugn his motives. It was not gentlemanly or courteous. He was responsible to his constituents. He was here to suggest such amendments as the bill seemed to require. It was defective in point of pecuniary security, and he proposed to strengthen it in that very point.

Mr. Wilson, Republican, of Allegheny, said he was warmly in favor of the bill as it was, but he was willing to accept the utmost bill he could get. He was therefore willing that the sum subscribed for every mile should be $4,000, and he offered this as an amendment.

Mr. Mann, Republican, of Potter, said that the bill as it was would not build a single mile of railway in his county, and the amendments would make the bill still more inoperative.

Mr. Herr, Republican, of Dauphin, deprecated the attacks insidiously made upon the "motives" of gentlemen proposing and favoring these amendments. He did not pretend now to announce what his vote on this bill might be on final passage. He claimed the right to discuss its merits fearlessly. He did not believe that there was a single man on the floor who was opposed to the *principle* of a free railroad law. But the bill should be guarded, protected and hedged around by the Common wealth that not only the landholders, but the poor day laborers by whose hands these free railroads are to be built, may be protected. Some protection greater than the bill affords them should be given them, otherwise hundreds of them might be employed by a company of men and after working day afterday for weeks or months the company might fail and what compensation could these laborers receive? What was their security? $2,000 per mile! By the low terms of this bill the door was open to fraudulent transactions. A company of men might easily raise the amount named in the bill, and then the next week after depositing it they have their signatures, seem to think that they never had either father or mother, but that they just grew up themselves; that Adam and Eve made a terrible mistake when they invented garment making; that "Sawyer's soap" is a perfect nuisance; that life's struggles and battles are grand humbugs; that it's no matter whether "school keeps" or not; and that man's chief end is to eat, drink and take things as they come—and take them as easy as possible. I see two or three in the Senate who look as though they belonged to that class.

In looking over society we find people who, by their actions, seem to think that the chief good in this world consists in the acquisition of the things which a man possesses. That human happiness depends on the number of houses and acres of lands a man owns. Such men bend all the energies of body, mind and soul to acquire riches. With these men the end sanctifies the means, and, therefore, if it is necessary to overreach their fellow men in a bargain, that they should put on "the livery of heaven," they will join the church and become outwardly pious and even enter the pulpit if that be deemed essential to success; they will "become all things to all men," so that they may acquire wealth; they will adore their personal and associate "almighty dollar" is their supreme ruler. A few years ago there were about nineteen such characters in the Senate, but in looking over them this morning I miss quite a number, and can only count eight or nine who could safely be put in this third class.

There is a fourth class represented here, and that class consists of those who desire to do something which will give them notoriety—in other words, they are ambitious to acquire a reputation, no matter on the subject of which it is looked upon as being more talented than their fellow men; to have the world believe that nature and education have fitted them to be the ruling class—that they were made of better material than the rest of mankind, and were predestined to move on a higher plane than the generality of their fellow mortals. Such persons are always saying or doing something to make such impressions as they are going, upon those with whom they come in contact. They are very fearful that their fellow men will fail to notice these supernatural traits in their character, hence they are continually referring to *this* and *that* which they have done. If asked how many such characters I could find in the Senate, I would say about half a dozen.

A fifth and last class to which I would refer consists of those who believe that life is a great reality, and that duties and responsibilities attach to every human being which he is bound to consider and perform; that this world is only a preparatory state of existence and that human happiness is not to be found after departing this life. Men of this class are always plain in their manner and the spirit in which life's duties are performed; that to do good, to lend a helping hand to fallen humanity, to push on the car of human progress, to recognize and acknowledge the power and wisdom of that all-pervading and powerful superintending Providence, is man's chief end, and the highest and noblest purposes of human life. It is a matter of rejoicing that this class, who has its representatives on the floor of the Senate.

However, there is one character in this body who don't appear to belong to any of the foregoing classes; but who seems to stand out by himself as the result of Nature's freaks when she jostled when she brought him into being. He appears to be a most perfect mixture of good and bad, to have a few of the best traits mixed with some of the very worst, so much that he is a wonder to himself and everybody else. He has some of the characteristics of each of the five classes mentioned, and yet cannot be classed with either. He is honest, but not strictly so; he has plenty of money, yet can't be bought in the market. He is as ambitious as Lucifer, yet won't cater to popular prejudice. He is, in appearance, as sanctimonious as a saint, yet, practically, as wicked as the devil; so that, take him all in all, he is an odd man and yet a useful Senator.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

PERU.

Progress of the Revolution---Prado Abdicates and Leaves the country.

NEW YORK, February 1.—A Lima letter of January 4, says: The troops sent by Prado to attack the revolutionary forces under Colonel Sequira were defeated and their commander, Col. Cornejo, severely wounded. On receiving the news of this reverse the dictator, without consultation with any of his officers, determined on his final attack on the 23d. Water was cut off from the city, and on the 26th the bombardment commenced. This was carried on thirty-six hours. More than three thousand balls and shells were thrown into Arequipa. Several companies of infantry attacked the barricades which the insurrectionists had formed in the streets, took possession of five, and occupied them. The enemy's batteries were silenced, after a well contested combat, they were forced to abandon as they were not supported by the reserve. Gen. Bustamente having informed Prado that the whole army was in revolt and clamoring for his life, the latter thought the story false, immediately sought safety in flight, leaving on the field of battle, his army, all his wounded, his money, arms, munitions, everything. Their chief gone, the troops became demoralized and many large bodies passed over to the enemy; about 1,500 men succeeded in reaching Ouillidas. Meantime Prado arrived at Islay, and immediately embarked on the Corvette Union and arrived at Callao, January 4th, whence he proceeded to Lima. The indignation against him was great at both places; hisses and groans were heard in every direction.

On the night of the 6th the troops in the castle at Callao were turned over to the Canzeo Government without bloodshed, and advice of the movement having reached this city, it was occupied by the Limese, aided by some troops. After a combat of five hours, resulting in 120 killed and wounded. Prado seeing he was deserted by the troops, offered to resign the Presidency, and retire from the country. Field Marshal La Fuente was named President of the Council of Ministers, and took supreme command until the will of the second Vice President, General Canzco, is known. The squadron at Callao passed over on the 6th. Prado took refuge in the house of the United States Minister, from whence, on the 10th, he passed on board the United States steamer Natick, which sailed on the 11th for Chile, where he enjoys the rank and pay of General. On the 12th the squadron sailed for Islay to bring General Canzco to the capital. Preparations were making for a general election.

FLORIDA.

The State Reconstruction Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, January 31.—In the Convention a resolution was offered that no delegate now in Convention be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer or Registrar of Public Lands for the space of ten years from date. The resolution went over.

A resolution was also offered, asking Congress to repeal the cotton tax. Laid over under the rules. The balance of the session was consumed in a debate on the recommittal of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, pending which the Convention adjourned. But little order and and no harmony prevails in the proceedings of the Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, February 1.—In the Convention to-day the question pending at adjournment yesterday was taken up and disposed of, resulting in the denial of a seat to Mr. Butler, delegate from the First District. Motions to reconsider and postpone the whole matter until the first of March were made. The motion to reconsider was ordered to lie on the table. The excitement on the question of eligibility continues. None of the work for which the Convention assembled has yet been done. The Convention adjourned before noon until the 4th.

ARKANSAS.

Proceedings of Constitutional Convention.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special to-day says in the Convention McClure offered a resolution disfranchising all who oppose reconstruction, and voting against the ratification of the Constitution is sufficient ground for disfranchisement. Referred.

The memorial in reference to continuance of Freedmen's Bureau has caused a spirited discussion, consuming the day. It was finally adopted by a strict party vote.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN CANDIA.

The Turks are Again Beaten.

Papal Legion to be Raised in Spain.

The War in South America.

Revolt in the Argentine Republic.

CHOLERA IN THE ALLIED ARMY.

A Severe Gale in England.

FARRAGUT'S PRESENCE IN NAPLES.

Counterpoise to French in Rome.

He Promises Support to Garibaldi.

Success of French Press Law Doubtful.

Battle in Candia.

LONDON, February 1.—Late dispatches are received here from Athens, giving an account of another battle between the Turks and the Cretans, in which the latter were successful. The Spakiotean mountaineers were the attacking party. The Turks stood their ground and the

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE election in Alabama to determine the fate of the new constitution, commences to-morrow and will continue four days. The "conservatives" have resolved and re-resolved to accomplish its defeat; but persons entitled to speak with some degree of confidence do not hesitate to express the belief that it will carry by a large majority. With such a result this week, the month will not elapse without seeing Alabama represented in Congress.

A REPORT reaches us from Washington that the President has, for the moment at least, taken the question of the Alabama claims out of the hands of Mr. SEWARD and made a peremptory demand on the English Government for a settlement. It is added that "they will be enforced at whatever hazard," and that if the British GOVERNMENT does not respond satisfactorily a declaration of war "must eventually ensue." It should be noted that this piece of news has not as yet disturbed affairs much.

IT is thought that the stay in this country of Mr. THORNTON, the new British Minister, will not be long. He left his family behind and sailed with but a single servant. At first it was thought that his selection had special reference to the settlement of the Alabama claims, but it is now denied that he has any instructions in regard to that question. On the contrary, it is asserted that England has said and done all she intends, and will await whatever may happen to be in store for her. Mr. THORNTON was presented to the President on Friday.

THE idea of the United States and Russia being in league and of the consequent necessity of a counter league on the part of the other European powers, was boldly argued in the recent great debate in the French Legislature. MICHAEL CHEVALIER was the orator who chiefly addressed himself to the subject. Though favoring a peace policy for France he was for suitable preparations in view of what he considered the alliance into which he alleged the United States and Russia had entered. However funny these things sound in our ears, they serve to illustrate how great has been the growth of American influence in the affairs of the world.

ANOTHER week has passed and Commissioner ROLLINS is still in office, although—as he had previously done—the President solemnly promised that the week should not close and he not show the aforesaid Commissioner's official head to the people. It is another instance of Mr. JOHNSON's failure to keep his word to his friends. Beneath the matter is the Presidential question. His EXCELLENCY does nothing now except as part of a plan to make himself the Democratic nominee. He probably supposed he was making a bold stroke when he sent in "BENTON" KERR's name for Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

A RECENT New York letter to a Charleston paper stated that a movement was on foot by certain Democrats to bring out Commodore VANDERBILT for the Presidency. A corollary to this is the statement that, within the last few days, VANDERBILT has addressed a letter to Mr. A. T. STEWART withdrawing from the Cooper Institute GRANT movement. Of course he assigns a reason, and he gives, in explanation, that GEN. GRANT's course in connection with the return of Secretary STANTON to the War Office does not please him. The letter has not yet been made public, but it is looked for shortly, and its publication is expected to prove a high bid in the interest of the anti-PENDLETON movement alluded to in the Charleston letter.

THERE was a meeting in New York, Thursday evening last, of publishers and authors, in favor of an International Copyright law. One gentleman favored free trade in authorship and the book business; this, however, was resented by the Rev. SAMUEL I. PRIME. It would seem, therefore, that these gentlemen who are generally free-traders, find it convenient to repudiate their doctrine when it comes home to themselves. Now, if it is good to have free iron, free cloths and free wines, why is it not just as good—better even, since it is the domain of mind that is in the case—to have free authorship, which would be nothing but free brains? If it is necessary to protect the brain-products go unprotected? The principle of protection—with a slight variance in its application—is the same in the two cases. Most of persons will conclude that if there is to be free-trade in anything it should be in books.

THE MARSHALSHIP.

Did we suppose that the removal of Gen. ROWLEY from the office of Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania could under any circumstances be consummated, by the United States Senate giving its assent to the nomination of R. H. KERR, we should begin to despair. In the first place, if there was a single reason for a change, this is the very last that should be thought of. Under no state of things that we can think of—that any decent man can imagine—would such a change be reputable. Were the condition of affairs ever so bad they certainly would not be mended by consummating such a change as the President has initiated. Mr. KERR's appointment is one not fit to be made under any conceivable state of things. And in another column we give a single chapter of reasons. But there is no reason why a change in the Marshalship should take place. Gen. ROWLEY is a capable and faithful officer, and fills the position well. He was on the right side during the war, and a good soldier in the field. Mr. KERR was neither, and his confirmation would be an outrage which decent men of all parties would feel called upon to resent.

ANOTHER TROLLOPE.

The Cable the other day informed us that the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, having returned from his visit to the United States, was lecturing on this country to large audiences in Mr. SPURGEON's Church, London. We were inclined at the time to wish that the report had been that his audiences were small and that little importance was attached to what the man had to say. We had a suspicion of the way he would talk about us—not that he was at all unfriendly, but because we conceived that Mr. HALL was not the man, if he was, that his visit among us had not been of the kind to enable him to instruct Englishmen in any valuable way concerning us. An unfriendly speech, if it be thoroughly intelligent, is less to be dreaded than the twaddle of a superficial observer, be he ever so much a friend. And it seems that we were correct about the Rev. Mr. NEWMAN HALL and his speeches concerning the people of this country; if the following, which Mr. SMALLEY writes from London to the New York *Tribune* can be relied on:

> I fear the breed of Trollopes is not extinct. If the present race of tourists do not caricature Americans as cockily maliciously as did the first Mrs. Trollope, another sex, they caricature it quite as effectually. The Rev. Newman Hall is our latest favorable and the sort of mirror which he holds up to nature is not very flattering and not very truthful. I believe this gentleman went to America on the begging mission for the benefit of his church. Having filled one pocket by help of mechanic sermons there, he is now filling the other by retailing here on his American experiences. Now, if there is one thing more offensive than being abused it is being patronized, and so far as one may judge from the printed reports of the Rev. Newman Hall's lecture, it is this latter sin of which he is guilty. He appears also to have kept a note-book in which he entered the absurd remarks and incredible stories and chaff of a great number of people, and these he reproduced in his lecture as illustrations of American culture and conduct. At West Point, for instance, he fell into a ditch because there was no fence, and somebody wanted to see how much an Englishman would swallow, told him that did not signify pallsupin in America, but there were required in England because they had no intellect. This the Rev. Newman Hall accepts and repeats as a genuine expression of American opinion. He went to a negro church in Chicago, and complains that the sermon were too much for him. But them, as a redeeming trait, they exhibited genuine grief at a funeral, especially the young woman who was to have been married to the deceased!" It is recorded as a phenomenon that Mr. Robert Lincoln, to which Mr. Hall said, "Dear country you would be His Royal Highness," chooses to earn his living as a solicitor, "with his coat off, writing away at his desk." All this and I might fill a column with similar extracts, is eminently puerile and absurd, but it has a climax in the story told by the Rev. Newman tells of John Brown. American friends who rejoiced in Mr. Hall's anti-slavery zeal, will be a little amazed to find him presenting John *Brown* to an English audience as a negro pugilist. A "son of John Brown's master" responded to Mr. Hall by how he disapproved of the laying of the cloth for dinner by a black man with his arms bare; how he and the Kansas hero agreed to have it out together in the house; and how, suddenly, he did not know where he was until he found himself in the arms of John Brown, who said, "Young man, you had better have had a bit of raw meat, and let us fight it out."

I am almost inclined to cap this story with one which is told me recently about Wilberforce, who is said to have kept the bank at hazard one night at a nobleman's house in the country, and to have won £500. The difference between the two is, that this about Wilberforce may be true, while the Brown story is such rank nonsense as even a third-rate Yankee preacher, lately itinerant in America, ought to be ashamed of.

THE FREE RAILROAD QUESTION AT HARRISBURG.

In connection with our Harrisburg correspondence to-day we print the Free Railroad Bill reported by the Senate Committee. It will be seen that it contains the two objectionable provisions spoken of in our last, to wit.: One requiring subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand dollars per mile before commencing operations, and another restricting the issue of bonds to the amount of paid up stock. The House Bill of Mr. JENKS (as amended) provides for four thousand dollars per mile and the issue of bonds "not exceeding twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than the capital stock subscribed." Even these provisions are far more restrictive than those under which the Pennsylvania Central Company have operated, and by many are deemed onerous. But as a compromise it is probable no serious opposition will be shown to them; and we hope that to anything more restrictive the friends of the Free Law will not agree. An outline report of the House debate on Mr. JENKS's bill is also given in this connection. Measure as it is, it is instructive. It is hoped that the Representatives of the people—the Republicans especially—will not forget that they are under solemn pledges to them to frame and pass a genuine Free Law, and that the eyes of their constituents are bent on them, watching closely how faithfully they redeem their pledges.

THE NORTHWEST AND TIDE-WATER.

The Chicago *Post*, referring to the restoration of the Connellsville Railroad Charter, makes the following remarks:

> Now the immediate prospect is that a route, shorter by eighty miles than any now in existence between Chicago and Washington, will be opened as soon as the road from Connellsville to Cumberland, and a link from Point of Rocks to the capital can be built. Still greater than this is the victory over the lately dominant monopoly of Pennsylvania, the passage of a free railroad law, and the opening of a more direct route from Pittsburgh to New York. Thus the quarrel between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, and the Pennsylvania Central bears fruit. As pertinent to all this, we may say that it is on the cards that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, with its prospective Eastern extensions, will be the outlet for the seaboard traffic of the Chichago and Northwestern.

River Changes in Missouri.

In view of the river changes which threaten the navigation and business at St. Louis, the citizens have taken steps to have surveys made with the view to confining the water within the channel and protecting the harbor of that city. It has been ascertained that since the last survey, in 1861, the Missouri at its mouth has washed away about 2,600 feet of ground from the Illinois shore, and the danger is that in the course of a few years the Missouri will eat its way to the bluffs in Illinois, and carrying the Mississippi with it, will resume the ancient channel of the lakes and leave St. Louis an inland city. In order to prevent such a disastrous event it will be necessary to throw up dykes in the Missouri, a short distance above the mouth, and also on the Illinois shore.

THE destruction yesterday by fire of three cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the killing of one passenger, and the serious injury of a dozen more, evidently renews our recent plea for iron cars. Here, within less than two months after the awful catastrophe on the Lake Shore road, we have an almost exact repetition of the horror. The Pennsylvania Legislature is in session; these three cars were burned almost at their doors. Will they look to the matter at once?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

What would the *Tribune* have the Pennsylvania Legislature do? The accident on Friday was the result of a broken rail. Would it have the Legislature enact that broken rails are hereby abolished? Railway companies have as deep an interest as the public, and will do their best, generally. If the Legislature know how accidents can be prevented, let it say so, by all means.

Are we correct in inferring that by "the Trunk Line, so-called," Gen. Cass means the Pennsylvania Central? If not, which road or route has the distinction of refusing to do business "on an equitable basis?" It is due to the public that Gen. Cass should say where the responsibility does belong as distinctly as where it does not belong.

The New York Democracy Coming out for Johnson.

The meeting which was held in Cooper Institute, New York, Thursday evening, was as much of a Johnson meeting as it dared to be. It was not a large meeting, nor particularly famous for its quality, barring the some half dozen old fogies in the foreground. The *Herald* says that notwithstanding the resolution that the meeting was called with no reference to Presidential candidates, the whole expressed and enthusiastically demonstrated object and intent of the meeting was to give a public indorsement of Mr. Johnson for the next Presidency. His name in that connection called forth the most unbounded enthusiasm, while the names of Pendleton and Vallandigham, indirectly referred to, were loudly hissed and hooted. Sherman and Hancock were spoken of ingratiatingly—would either of them be acceptable?—and the mention of their names received some considerable manifestation of approval. But when the "Iron Man Johnson" was suggested the whole audience rose and cheered as one man.

Mr. Johnson Going In!

A Washington letter, referring to the scramble among the Democrats for Presidential delegates, says: That Andrew Johnson desires to be re-elected you need go no further to prove than the recent contest among the Democrats in Philadelphia, where his friends claim to have secured a good share of delegates. All the Democratic officials are expected to support him, and many of them will; and as he religiously believes in the potency of patronage, and flatters himself that he has used it to mould public opinion into approval of his actions, he will not be slow to insist upon practical gratitude for favors conferred. His own hostility and that of his friends and subordinates to Pendleton, is as bitter as the hostility of Vallandigham to Johnson himself.

Eighth District, Ohio.

Official returns from the Eighth District show that the great Union victory was won upon an increased vote. In two counties we have the following result:

	October.	January.
Morrow	4,631	4,520
Delaware	5,048	5,709
	9,679	9,229
Increased vote		130

General Beatty's majority in Delaware county was two hundred and fifteen more than that given to Governor Hayes; and in Morrow county, General Beatty's majority was eighty-five more than Governor Hayes's. This is a very gratifying exhibit. It indicates a sweeping majority in November for Grant.

It was long a standing theme for ridicule that the English generally knew nothing of the geography of America, but it seems that the science generally is one to which least attention is paid in official life. The latest blunder of this sort occurred in a recent order from the British Admiralty, by which one of the ships-of-war was directed to go to the Red Sea, then to proceed to Massowah, and go on to Gondar to wait for orders." The joke is that the latter place is a long distance inland, and the order is equivalent to directing an American vessel to proceed to Philadelphia, and thence to Harrisburg for further orders. This is only the last of a series of similar blunders.

THE members of the delegation from the Chicago Board of Trade to the BostonCommercial Convention next week, will be joined here by the St. Louis and Milwaukee delegations, and all will go forward together on the evening of the 3d inst., in a special Silver-Palace car on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, which will take the party through to New York without change. Arriving in that city on Tuesday morning, the party will go at once to Boston, where the Convention opens on Wednesday. It is supposed the sessions will occupy several days.—*Chicago Republican.*

Another fire, in Chicago, Thursday night last, in the immediate vicinity of the late great fire, has brought out the following from the *Post* of that city: "It is not to be supposed that the members of the firm in whose premises the fire occurred, are either incendiaries or the accomplices of incendiaries; but the public will be curious to know the reason why boot and shoe manufactories are so dangerously combustible in these days; and we have no doubt that Messrs. Weber & Co. will be glad to gratify that laudible curiosity to the extent of their ability."

Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Nomination of R. H. Kerr by the President.

A Leaf from Benton's Political Record —Is He the Man for United States Marshal?

We have already announced the nomination, by President Johnson, of our "modest and courteous" fellow citizen, Colonel R. H. Kerr, of McClure, for the honorable and responsible position of United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. It may be that A. J. is familiar with the character of Benton, and that he has selected him as "a man after his own heart." It may be that the "Old man" is not conversant with his career as a "lobby member" of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and that he only knows him through his "Fat Boy," or through "marked papers" containing reports of Democratic Conventions, or of meetings in McClure township, at which A. J. has been "unanimously indorsed," etc. However this may be, Colonel Kerr has been nominated for a position of trust and responsibility; and, although some people here are disposed to regard the matter as a joke, we view it in quite a different light. Johnson not only "means business," but we are advised that there is a strong probability that Benton's nomination will be confirmed by the Senate, unless prompt measures are taken to defeat so disgraceful a consummation. It is to be hoped that Senator Cameron will not lend himself to this arrangement, and thus thrust upon the people of Western Pennsylvania, as an officer, a man in whom they have no confidence, and who has proved himself unworthy of their regard and esteem. We do not intend to sketch the political life of Mr. Kerr, but only to refer to a prominent chapter in his career as a "Legislative Borer," which will indicate what manner of man he is.

BENTON AND THE WHISKY LAW.

The exciting contest which grew out of a proposed change in the liquor law of Allegheny county, in 1865-6, is still fresh in the minds of our citizens. The Liquor Leagues and the Temperance Leagues took opposite sides of the question, and a desperate struggle ensued. Large sums of money were raised by those in the interest of a free liquor law, and when the question came before the Legislature it was openly charged by the temperance men that bribery and corruption had been resorted to. These charges were so well founded that public meetings were held, an investigating Committee was raised, the members of the Legislature from this county were put on their purgation, and a portion of the truth at least came to light. The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption, in connection with the passage of what was then known as the "new liquor law," met on the 4th of April, 1866, at Harrisburg, and the witnesses who had been subpœnaed were all in attendance *save "Benton" Kerr* and one other gentleman. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Waddell, stated that it was not denied that money had been raised by the Liquor League in Allegheny county for some purpose or other, and the question to be determined was "Who received it?" After several witnesses had been examined, the following letters were received in evidence:

"BENTON" KERR TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE LIQUOR LEAGUE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

My Dear Sir:—This moment conversed with the chairman of the committee in regard to the bill. It has not been considered by the committee yet. You had better call your committee together, and *get them to do what I informed you*. If not, the bill will be defeated. We had better take this act, for it is much better than the law now in existence. The excitement against the present bill has created trouble in the committee, which can only be cured by doing *the very thing I informed you*. I will be home the early by next week, when I would like to meet the committee. I don't want you to *disappoint me*, as you did before. The committee *must* act, or is rather disappointed at the indifference of the liquor friends, and they say if you do not want the bill say so at once, and they will negative the act. I informed the chairman that you did want the act passed, and that *you would make all things right* with the Legislature. Yours truly, R. H. KERR.

Another letter was given in evidence, in the handwriting of the virtuous and elegant "Benton," dated "Saturday," and marked "confidential," of which the following is an extract. After alluding to the strong opposition manifested by the temperance people, and the liability of the bill to defeat, he "comes to the point" thus:

"Money has been collected to pass this bill, then why not use it for that purpose? The Chairman is now at my desk, and *if you will but do as I informed you*, I WILL PUT IT THROUGH ON SIGHT."

BENTON GETS $1,000 ON ACCOUNT.

The President of the Liquor League, Mr. Kerr opened a correspondence with me, and received TWO payments of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, of the funds of the Association, as the *first instalment* of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to have been paid to him, which was to have insured the passage of a bill, different, however, from that which has passed the Senate. The bill Kerr was to present never was read in either House. Kerr was to present the bill on condition that the League pay him $1,000 in hand, and $4,000 after it became a law."

During the same session of the Committee, a sworn statement was received from Mr. Kerr, setting forth that HE ALONE HAD RECEIVED MONEY from the League, and also that his health would not allow him to obey the subpœna of the House.

Now it is not pleasant to reproduce such an exhibit of corruption as the above, but justice to the public demands it. If Mr. Kerr does not desire the office, he should at once announce the fact. If he does (and he is somewhat distinguished for the firmness of his cheek,) he may expect to have his acts very carefully scrutinized. We have no hesitation in saying that he is not fit for the position of Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and we think that this little chapter from his political record abundantly proves his unfitness. Can the Senate confirm a man with such a damning record as this?

Dangerous Friends.

[From the New York Mail.]

General Hancock, who stands like some of our other Generals, between the great contending forces of the nation, has one important obstacle to contend against. Congress virtually claims, in its wanton attack upon him, that the very fact that the people and editors of New Orleans are friendly to the General is sufficient grounds for suspecting his loyalty. The New Orleans editors are ungenerous and unfair in he course which they pursue, giving, as it does, coloring to the broad assertion of Congress. Praising General Hancock in one column, they load "ex-President" Davis with flattery in another. On the arrival of Mr. Davis recently, from Baltimore, the New Orleans *Crescent* announces his welcome by a crowd of friends, and continues as follows:

> This spontaneous tribute of affection was rendered to Mr. Davis not merely from common sympathy and common sufferings, but from a sincere appreciation by his friends of the grand qualities that have ever marked Mr. Davis as a statesman of the first order, a soldier of unsurpassed gallantry, a gentleman in the private relation of life, and a man whose record in all the respects of purity and honor, will stand equal to that of any other who has lived in this or any other age. We extend to Mr. Davis a welcome to our homes and our hearts.

Now all this is unnecessary and uncalled for. These editors are loud in their demands upon General Hancock, and are yet willing to make his position uncomfortable by turning every word into a sword's point. If they really respect the General, they will withhold their eulogies either from him or from Mr. Davis. Time enough yet—if they please—to praise their fallen chief.

Ohio State Convention.

The Republican Central Committee of Ohio, has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held on March 4, consisting of six hundred and six delegates, being one for every four hundred votes cast last October for General Hayes, and one for fractions of over two hundred. Hamilton county, under this apportionment, has fifty delegates, Cuyahoga county twenty-four and Franklin county eleven. The call is addressed to the Republican voters of Ohio. The Republicans are intent on having full representations at the State Convention, which will make it the largest delegate convention ever assembled in this State. It is expected that the railroads generally will allow half-fare rates. The canvass has already commenced for nominations for Secretary of State, and bids fair to be unusually lively, with plenty of candidates. The officers to be nominated are a Secretary of State, Member of the Board of Public Works, Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court, and School Commissioner. The member of the Board of Public Works whose term expires, is James Moore, of Coshocton; Supreme Judge, William White, of Clarke county.

GENERAL MCCLERNAND, the politician, publishes a very long story in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, to show that Grant relieved him without cause, at Vicksburg. Prior to his removal Sherman, McPherson, and other prominent officers called on General Grant, and not only urged, but almost demanded the retirement of their incompetent brother officer.

THE MARSHALSHIP.

What a Distinguished Democrat Says.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was quite surprised to see by the papers, that the President had made another nomination for the office of Marshal of Western Pennsylvania.

If he had found a person more competent, honest and faithful, who had seen more service on the field of battle than General Rowley, I would say he was right in proposing a change, yet I doubt very much if such an one could be found in our midst.

I therefore protest against the practice of displacing patriotic and competent soldiers, to make room for politicians, (although I am one myself and was discharged from office on political grounds alone) yet, I feel no spirit of retaliation, when the interests of a patriotic soldier like General Rowley, who has fought bravely for *me* and *my* country, is concerned.

DEMOCRAT.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1868.

PERSONAL.

—Some months ago the death of Mr. Crawshay, the wealthiest iron manufacturer in England, was announced. It was then understood that he left an estate of four millions sterling. It now turns out to be nearer seven millions or $35,000,000. His youngest son took two millions under the will, but was also left residuary legatee, probably under the supposition that after paying the other legacies no very large sum would be left. Curiously enough, however, on the final settlement it was found that he actually comes into possession of a million more, and he is, therefore, without doubt, the richest "younger son" in England, perhaps in the world, for he begins life with an actual capital of fifteen millions of dollars.

—Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, says: "If the mass of the French people were called upon today to cast their ballots for a President or an Emperor, Napoleon would not be obliged to use any further fraud to secure his re-election; he would carry the vast majority of the laboring classes with him."

—Mr. Henry Sedley is the editor of the *Round Table*, an Englishman no doubt. In the last number of the "Broadway" he has an article in which the following occurs: A whimsical evidence that the Anti-English, tutelary in the United States is an affair of names, not of things, of sound rather than of substance, is found in the readiness with which Americans encourage artists of English birth, and gravely assume, after a time, that they are of indigenous production. Thus, Miss Phillips, a favorite contralto; Mrs. Lander, an actress, who has essayed with some success, to follow in the footsteps of Madame Ristori; Mr. Sothern, the clever *farceur*; and Mr. Edwin Booth, a tragedian whose unfortunate name has not deprived him of popularity, are universally claimed by Americans, although each of them is, in fact, of English birth and parentage. Mdle. Adelina Patti is likewise credited to Yankee land, although she was born in Milan as Ristori, herself.

—Garibaldi has taken to the painless dissecting of animals, using chloroform as an anæsthetic. He is getting over his wounds. He rises at six, takes his cup of hot coffee, and then to the bath. At nine he breakfasts on wine, meat, and bread and cheese; lunches at noon, dines at six, and goes to bed at nine.

—Four British Generals, all over eighty years old, have just been promoted to the rank of field marshal. One of them is General Burgoyne, who was chief engineer of Packenham's unlucky expedition, to New Orleans, in 1814. Old Hickory beat his engineering.

—Gustavus W. Smith, once Street Commissioner of New York, who held high command in the rebel armies during the war, has recently received a pardon from the President. He is now manager of the Southwestern Iron-works and Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, where, "in a beautiful house on the hill overlooking the town," the Southern paper says, "he is striving to forget the griefs of defeat in bright hopes of the future."

—It is believed that Francis Joseph has as much to fear from the publication of Maximilian's letters as has the Emperor Napoleon. Francis and Max entertained most unfraternal feelings toward one another. Francis Joseph distrusted his more gifted and popular brother, and Maximilian despised Francis Joseph, as a dull and weak-minded man.

—The Duchess Dowager of Somerset, who has always been a firm friend of the Americans, said the other day, in a burst of enthusiasm, that she wished she could go to the United States as Minister. "I would soon set things straight, I assure you. I would go to the parties and say civil things and make peace generally. I think I must ask Lord Stanley to send me."

—The withdrawal of Gen. McDowell from the California command, is said to have been joyfully received there, where he is unpopular. Of Gen. Ord better things are expected in managing the affairs of Arizona and the coast generally.

—The freshest personal news concerning the Emperor and Empress of France is contained in a recent Paris letter. The writer says: "Napoleon III certainly does not look older than his years, but his personal and general bearing denote ease and inactivity far more than used formerly to be the case, and impress one with the idea that the body wears better than the mind, or that the former flourishes at the expense of the latter. Perhaps corpulence suggests these ideas, or may give them more weight than they deserve; but one can hardly look at such a *pere de famille* as the Emperor now appears, in the long ranges through a bedroom with his pretty wife hanging on his arm, without asking oneself whether that is really dark and ardent conspirator of the *Deux Decembre*, or the man who commanded, nominally, at Solferino. The Empress herself looks a beauty, and her health, after her long holiday in the country and exemption from court life."

—Mr. Charles Dickens has engaged private lodings in Washington, and is not to be the guest of Mr. Sumner, as stated. It is understood that Mr. Dickens will not visit the West. He will repeat his readings in Philadelphia and New York. From New York he will go to Buffalo, returning East *via* Syracuse, Rochester and concluding his engagements in the larger cities of the New England States, and will return home in the latter part of April.

EPISCOPAL NEWS.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church are called to meet in St. John's Chapel, New York, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of choosing a Bishop for the Diocese of Oregon, in place of the late Bishop Scott. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, senior Bishop now, will preside. It is not known yet upon whom the Episcopal mantle will fall. Half a dozen candidates are mentioned, and the probabilities are that it will be what the politicians call, though somewhat irreverently in this connection, a "scrub race."

Bishop Potter is out with an appeal to the clergy and laity of the diocese for a prompter payment of the salaries of domestic missionaries. He says the treasury is completely exhausted, and the salaries are due on the first of the month; moreover, in about two months, $2,500 more will be due.

Rev. Dr. Swope, of Trinity Church, is out also in an appeal on behalf of a monument to the memory of the late Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. He thinks the propriety of the suggestion will come home with peculiar force to the clergy and laity within whose diocese, and at the request of whose Bishop, the last service on earth of the Bishop of Vermont was rendered.

THE SOUTH.

The following are the Republican candidates for Congress in Alabama, at the election which takes place on the 5th instant: First District, Francis W. Kellogg; Second District, Charles W. Buckley; Third District, B. W. Norris; Fourth District, C. W. Pierce; Fifth District, J. W. Burke; Sixth District, F. S. Cramer by one convention. Thomas Haughey by another, and C. C. Sheats, independent—all Republicans.

An Atlanta dispatch of the 31st says: I have letters to-day from Miller, Secretary of the Alabama Republican Committee; Applegate, of Huntsville, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Norris, candidate for Congress in the Third District, and from others in different parts of the State. All give encouraging details of the progress of the campaign, and unite in saying; "We shall ratify the new constitution, and carry everything high and dry."

The Georgia Republican State Convention to nominate State officers, which was to meet on the 19th of February, has been postponed, it being evident that the new constitution will not be ready by that time.

Real Estate in Chicago.

In Chicago the real estate business is unusually brisk, the aggregate value of the property sold during the past week being about double the amount of the week previous, and the number of transfers was a third more. At any other season of the year, says the *Tribune*, such an increase would not, perhaps, cause much remark, but this is usually regarded as the dullest month of the year for real estate sales, and the unwonted activity indicates an earlier beginning of the spring trade than usual. During last year the aggregate value of city property transferred was not far from fifteen millions of dollars, nearly eight millions of which was in the last four months of the year. Lots on the avenues, south of Twenty-second street, that, two years ago, were sold for from $200 to $35 per foot, are now sold at from $400 to $50, and what were sold three weeks ago at $45 to $50 is now being sold at $60.

THE anxiety of the Papal party at Rome is clearly indicated by a single statement: The men employed on the fortifications about Rome are kept constantly at work, Sundays and fete days not excepted. On the most important of these defenses, those of the Aventure, three hundred men have been incessantly working since the first week in December. They are now nearly complete. The belief is entertained at Rome that active preparations are now in progress for another and more formidable invasion of the Roman States, which may occur at any moment.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

Letter from General Cass.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.

To the Editor of the Chicago Republican.

I notice in your review of the Chicago provision market, of Jan. 25th, the charge of unjust discriminations made by railroad companies in the matter of freights, against the Chicago market and in favor of Cincinnati. There is, I am constrained to say, a foundation for this charge, but it does not lie against this Company. The proper officers of this Company have made every effort the last two weeks to reduce the rates from Chicago to New York on provisions, and to place Chicago provision dealers on an equitable basis with the dealers at Cincinnati and other Southwest points, but have failed in their efforts in consequence of the unwillingness of the Trunk Line, so called, to make any reduction. Please, therefore, exonerate this Company from the general charge made in your issue of the 25th, and above referred to.

G. W. CASS.

Pres't P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.

STATE NEWS.

Work on the monument to the memory of Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican war is progressing steadily at Harrisburg.

The nailers of Harrisburg are still on a strike, but it is stated that a number of the feeders have been at work for some days past.

Mrs. Jane Wilson, one of the pioneers of Venango county, died in Cherrytree township on the 25th inst., in the 79th year of her age. On one occasion, during the infancy of her first child, she made a voyage with him to Cincinnati upon a raft to visit some relatives there, and returned on horseback, carrying the child in her arms.

The rolling mill employees and the employers, at Norristown, have compromised by a reduction of ten per cent. in wages. The men are now all at work.

About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the oil in a seven thousand barrel tank, owned by Mr. James Parshall, at Tidioute, caught fire from a spark made by the striking of the stop cock with a hammer. There were about four thousand barrels of oil in the tank at the time, and about one thousand barrels were run out of the tank and into tank cars and saved. The remainder, three thousand barrels, were slowly burned up. Loss between $10,000 and $12,000.

A Seminary in North East, Erie county, is contemplated, seventeen thousand dollars having been subscribed for that purpose. Twenty thousand dollars is required to place the institution on a firm basis.

Sharon is said to be growing more rapidly than any other town in Mercer county.

Wm. J. Ovens, assessor and saloon keeper, charged with the murder of Colonel William Riddle, formerly of Pittsburgh, has been acquitted in the Criminal Court of Philadelphia.

The snow is drifted in such immense piles in Northampton county as to make the roads impassable.

The Scranton papers announce that portions of that city are visibly sinking into the depths of an old coal mine. Considerable alarm is felt among the inhabitants.

Gowin McIlvaine, Esq., one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Washington county, died at his residence in Mt. Pleasant township recently, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Daniel Cook, of Somerset county, a few days ago shot, wounded and captured a grey eagle, measuring six feet ten inches from tip to tip of its wings. The body is very large and heavy. The talons of the chickens of a finger, and the ankles the size of a man's wrist.

On Tuesday last the family of Mr. George Colby, of Fayetteville, Franklin county, was poisoned by eating apricots that had been preserved in a tin can. Timely application of the proper remedies prevented fatal results.

One Paul Spencer, convicted of horse stealing in West Chester on Monday, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor, when on his return from the Court House to the prison made a violent assault upon the Sheriff, felling him to the ground with a weapon prepared for the purpose, made of part of a sheet from his bed, in which were tied up hooks and nails taken out of the walls of his cell. The Sheriff on recovering his feet discharged four balls at him without effect. He was shortly afterward captured and returned to prison, expressing regret that he had not killed the Sheriff.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: On the 3d of this month Captain Charles Snyder, of the Eighth United States Infantry, reached the Girard House, in this city, and remained until the 9th instant, leaving the hotel after dinner for New York. The Captain was stationed at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was on a twenty days' leave of absence. He was on a visit to his father's family in Harrisburg, and left home on the 3d inst. for a brief arrival in this city, intending to stop about eight days in Philadelphia and New York. During his stay here, and just before leaving his hotel, Captain Snyder was paid by Colonel Bruce, paymaster of the United States service, $1,700 in cash, and it is feared that he has been waylaid and murdered, as no single trace of him, since he left the hotel, has as yet been discovered.

In Philadelphia on Friday morning the police made a raid upon the different newsdealers, in order to suppress the sale of obscene papers, which has been carried on quite extensively of late. All the edition of a journal filled with indecent cuts, the publication of which has been commenced in New York within the past few weeks, was seized. Some six or eight places were visited, and bundles were obtained at them all. Upwards of 1,000 papers fell into the hands of the police, and were taken to the Central Station.

It is said that the Model Farm, located in Chester county, is likely to prove rather expensive to the good people among whom it is placed. They were first called upon to contribute to the purchase of the farm, and are now asked to stock it. The Chester County Agricultural Society has agreed to contribute the sum of $1,000 to effect a new start, and a voice in the control of the farm, and it is understood that the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Farm School have agreed to the proposition. This plan of levying contributions to buy the farm, stock it, and keep it going, does not promise very brilliant results.

The annual election of the Allegheny Transportation Company was held at Corry on Wednesday last, and Henry Harley elected President; W. H. Abbott, J. P. Harley, W. D. Brown and J. Douglass, Directors. It is said this Company own or control nearly all the working Pipe Lines on the Creek, have a very liberal and comprehensive charter from the Legislature, and intend to use their franchises most effectually.

Died, at Chambersburg, January 18, 1868, John Berryhill, Esq., aged 85 years and 1 month, in the full possession of his mental faculties to the moment of his death. At 12 o'clock M. he mailed a last letter to his son, at Davenport, Iowa, bidding him good-bye, with a God's blessing. The last words of a postscript were: "I am going to a better city." At 1 o'clock P. M. he sent a package by express to his daughter—the contents of a trunk, directing it to be sent to his son, in Iowa City, and died at 4 o'clock, his physicians thought of apoplexy.

Isaac Davis, of Beaver township, Columbia county, has in his possession a bible printed in 1606, that came to America in the same vessel that brought over the founder of Pennsylvania —William Penn. Mr. Davis and wife are about seventy-five years old respectively. The bible has been in the Davis family since it landed at Philadelphia in 1682.

A man named Yonson, a shingle maker, left Philipsburg on Friday, January 17th, partially intoxicated, with a horse and sleigh; and on Saturday the 18th, he was found, in the Alleghany mountains east of Philipsburg, frozen to death. The horse was also dead and stiff. This is a terrible warning to those who are in the habit of indulging freely in intoxicating drinks.

The Sheriff of Luzerne county has levied on and advertised for sale all the property and franchises of the Union Coal Company. One portion of this property was acquired last year, the price paid being $1,760,000. The property of this Company, situated in Wayne county, was sold some weeks ago, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company becoming the purchaser, as it doubtless will be of the property located in Luzerne county. Indeed, it was said that the Union Coal Company was organized for the express purpose of being sold out: its property and franchises thus falling into the possession of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. This will work an augmentation of its privileges which it could hardly have obtained from the Legislature.

It is proposed to make a new county out of the southeastern portion of Lancaster county, and the southwestern portion of Chester county. The new county will embrace the townships of Fulton, Little Britain, Drumore, Colerain and parts of Sadsbury, Bart, and Providence, in Lancaster county, together with the townships of East and West Nottingham, Upper and Lower Oxford, West Fallowfield, Highland, Londonderry, Penn, New London, Franklin, London, Britain and Elk, in Chester county. The objection to the project on the part of the tax-payers is met by the argument that many persons in Oxford and its vicinity will contribute freely, both land and money, toward the erection of suitable county buildings. It is asserted that half the necessary funds can be procured in this way. It is furthermore stated that the advance of land in the immediate vicinity of county towns is an additional inducement for the citizens of that section to favor the project. It is thought that sufficient territory to measure four hundred square miles, and yet not embrace one-tenth of the population of either Chester or Lancaster county, can be obtained.

There is a wild story going the rounds of the French press about a man who kissed unmercifully at the incantation scene of Weber's "Der Freischutz," on the night of the first production of that opera in Paris, and

The Daily Commercial

RESTORATION OF CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

Speech of Senator Graham, in the State Senate, January 30, 1868.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, you, sir, in common with every Senator with whom I have had the honor of associating, for the last five or six years in this Senate chamber, will bear me testimony that I have never occupied one minute of the time of the Senate in making speeches unnecessarily. Early in my Senatorial life I learned that every speech that is delivered here, occupying an hour's time, costs the people of Pennsylvania about one thousand dollars, and, sir, I never had the egotism to imagine that I could utter anything that would be worth a thousand dollars per hour to the people of Pennsylvania. I have, sir, endeavored quietly, earnestly and faithfully to attend to the interests of my constituents, and the people of the entire State, without consuming time in unnecessary speechmaking. But there are times, sir, when to be silent would be considered a dereliction of duty.

Now, sir, the question before the Senate, at this time, is one that the people of western and southwestern Pennsylvania are more deeply interested in, and more sensitively exercised upon, than any other question which has for years past, or which may for years to come be presented before this body. And, sir, I feel it to be my duty, at this time, to say a few words in reference to this great question. I shall not occupy any great length of time, sir, in the examination of this subject, but will content myself with presenting a fair and concise statement of facts in reference to it, and shall then leave it to the conscience and the good judgment of my brother Senators upon this floor, as to what disposition they will make of the bill now before the Senate.

This road was chartered in the year 1837, and from time to time afterward, as its wants and necessities required, such additional legislation was granted it, as it is customary to grant similar corporations. For years it struggled—as did our great Central and other railroads—against a stringent money market, a want of proper appreciation, an indisposition of capitalists to invest in such securities, and causes of a kindred nature which retarded public improvements generally, until in the year 1864, when an easy money market, and the all-important fact that it possessed the best and most available right of way through Pennsylvania, from the head waters of the Ohio to the Atlantic seaboard, added to an increased spirit of public enterprise, enabled this company to enter vigorously into the prosecution of its entire work. Surveys, location, and estimates were completed, and proposals inviting contracts were advertised; when the Legislature—at whose instance it is needless to inquire—but certainly not at the request of claimants, stockholders, or friends of, or along the line of its proposed route, without any preliminary examination, without even notice to the stockholders, or others interested, repealed its charter, alleging as the cause therefor, that it had been abused and misused. This action on the part of the Legislature led to a proceeding in the District Court of the United States, when a jury, after a full hearing, decided that no misuse or abuse of its corporate privileges had been proven. Had this inquiry been made, as it should have been, previous to legislative action, and the fact been established and found as by the jury, then there could have been, as there is not now, any pretext or excuse for depriving this company of its corporate privileges. But, unfortunately the Legislature, in its hot haste to act upon the subject, neither stopped to inquire, nor to reason, but assuming loose allegations to be proof of facts, deprived the company of its charter and forced it to seek redress in the Courts. Nor did the wrong stop here, for taking it for granted that the Legislature had acted only on due proof, and after mature investigation, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth felt it incumbent upon him to cause a writ to be issued out of the Supreme Court of our own State, inquiring why the company assumed to exercise rights bestowed only by the charter of which it was deprived by legislative action, and thus this unfortunate corporation has been involved in suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Cout of Pennsylvania, because our predecessors in the Legislature were imposed upon, or assumed that to be a fact which legal investigation, so far as it has been had in the United States Court, has proven not to be true. And our own Supreme Court, after full argument, in an opinion just promulged, has expressly decided that this legislative attempt to revoke the contract made with this corporation by the State, is a nullity.

The legal points and quibbles which have sprung out of the controversy thus forced upon this company I leave for lawyers to discuss. But I ask what is our plain, honest, conscientious duty to that portion of our fellow citizens who have thus been wronged? Is it not to restore to them the charter of which they were wrongfully deprived? No person can deny the facts which I have just stated; and surely no one will assert that there exists a legislative prerogative to do wrong. On the contrary, I trust that all will hold with me that it is as much the sacred duty of legislators having the public interests intrusted to their care, as it is of private individuals; nay, more so, if there can be a higher standard of right to deal out even handed justice to all alike.

Nor should justice be dealt out niggardly as a boon. It is a sacred, inalienable right, and should be as speedy and fixed as that of Omnipotence.

Thinking thus, the argument that the matter is still before the courts, and therefore should not be interfered with by us, or the suggestion that a general railroad law will enable this company to reorganize and prosecute its work, falls coldly and without weight upon my ear. It was with the Legislature the wrong originated, and it should make restitution of its own accord without compelling this corporation to further await the compulsory process of the courts.

In arrogating to itself the right to repeal this charter, the Legislature assumed judicial functions it is constitutionally incapable of exercising, and which even the Parliament of England never dare undertake, in cases of this character, and thereby it placed itself in the anomalous position of being accuser and judge, and assumed the right to charge, prosecute, convict, condemn and execute.

Can all history produce the parallel of so monstrous an assumption? But I sum up this branch of the subject, with a proposition so plain, and yet so eminently honest and equitable, that it must be in accordance with law, viz.: The Legislature could not have the power to pass such an act until the facts of abuse or misuse had been previously found by a jury in a proper proceeding instituted for that purpose. And this again resolves itself into the single proposition; was this legislation right? If this Senate will affirm that it has the constitutional power of its own mere volition to deprive any person or body corporate of a natural or vested right or franchise; or if it will hold that it is either just, legal or equitable to decide a grave question of fact involving millions of dollars on the mere suggestion of one party, without notice to or hearing the other, then I must be wrong. But, until they do thus, reverse not only the law of the land, but the universal God-like law of right and justice, there can be no justification for refusing to restore to this corporation the charter of which it was deprived by a violation of those principles, revered throughout the world wherever civilization has penetrated.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that having based my position upon the immutable laws of right and justice, I might well conclude, but several arguments used against the restoration of this charter sound to me so narrow, so devoid of thought—in fact so absurd, that I may be pardoned for briefly alluding to them. We are gravely told, sir, that the building of this road will be inimical to the interests of Pennsylvania, because it will drain her rich products and commerce into the lap of Maryland. I ask if the benefits of trade are not reciprocal? Do railroads transport but one way, and will not Maryland yield a return to Pennsylvania?

Suppose, however, that this narrow policy should prevail universally, how would Pennsylvania fare? If Ohio and the States of the West; New York and the Staes of the East; Maryland and Virginia, and the States of the South and Southwest, should adopt the policy thus gravely proposed for Pennsylvania, and forbid the exportation of their products into or through our State, what would become of our great railroad interests, and what the fate of Philadelphia and the other thrifty cities of this fair land? A domestic policy so narrow, would, if pursued to its legitimate consequences, hedge in our Commonwealth as with a wall of fire, and if made national or universal, would isolate us from the balance of the world, and deprive us of all European and other commerce.

The suggestion, sir, for it cannot be made rise to the dignity of an argument, is so absurd that I deem it worthy of no further notice.

Again, it is urged upon us with a persistency and a vehemence worthy of a better cause, that the road will be detrimental to the interest of our great Central road, and more especially to those of the city of Philadelphia. This argument is purely local and selfish, and is grounded upon vague fears, and not upon fixed facts. The Central road, with its double track, now worked up to its capacity, is with proverbial sagacity reaching forth its iron arms for the trade of California and the mighty commerce of the Pacific. In all human probability San Francisco will be connected by rail with Philadelphia, nearly as soon as the Connellsville road could be completed, were the legislation it asks granted before the setting of this day's sun, and think you, the former road is prepared to transport the commerce of the world? How the selfish argument, catering to local prejudice, dwarfs into insignificance before the mighty facts, in the rapidly approaching future. I hold in my hand the report of the General Judiciary Committee of this Senate in reference to the trade and traffic and the discriminations upon the Pennsylvania and other railroads of this Commonwealth, and I here find gentlemen whom I know to be of the utmost credibility testifying under solemn oath that they have had to wait three or four weeks before they could obtain transportation facilities for their merchandise from the west to the east. They swear here that they have seen trains of loaded drays three-quarters of a mile in length standing in the street from early morn till dewy eve, waiting for their burthens to be shipped, and, after waiting all day, these long lines of drays had been compelled to return to the warehouses and unloaded their freight. Reliable and credible witnesses, under their solemn oaths, testify that they have known drays to start at three o'clock in the morning in order to be at the depot first—upon the principle of "first come first served"—waiting there for hours in order to have their freight shipped. Now, sir, if this has been the case—and this not under a pressure of business during the war—if the Pennsylvania Railroad is now incapable of transporting the immense amount of freight that is sent to it, what will it be when our connections with the Pacific Ocean are complete? Why, sir, it would not be able to transport even a tithe of the business that will then be offered to it. The argument, sir, that it will be a disadvantage to Philadelphia to construct this road, seem to me fallacious and absurd, for I have here, if I mistake not, the statement under oath, that merchants have shipped their goods from Philadelphia, via Baltimore and Wheeling to Pittsburgh, for less charges than they have been able to ship them for from Philadelphia direct to Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Give Philadelphia this additional outlet, let her have this great highway—I say, give Philadelphia this new means of communication with the West, and, instead of diminishing her commerce, and detracting one iota from her trade or business, I hold that it will increase it an hundred fold; and, although Philadelphia is to-day the queen of our State, a city of which we as Pennsylvanians are proud, we look forward to the time of the completion of this road with the assurance that the trade and commerce and wealth of Philadelphia will be increased by its construction. The fears of the great city of Philadelphia are artfully worked upon, and her merchant princes are persuaded that ruin stares them in the face if this comparatively insignificant road is permitted to connect my own city of Pittsburgh with Baltimore. These two cities are already connected by rail, and I have looked in vain for any injury inflicted upon Philadelphia by reason of it. In my view, sir, the policy that dictates opposition to the completion of this road, is deadly hostile to the interests of the people of Philadelphia. Grant for argument's sake, that the completion of the Connellsville road would be prejudicial to the intetests of the Central road. That road is not Philadelphia. But would not Philadelphia be benefitted by the completion of a second through road from Pittsburgh, draining the products and wealth of a portion of the State—other than that traversed by the Central road—into her lap? And yet, to prevent the building of one hundred and forty miles of this proposed new route, the aid of Philadelphia is invoked and confidently relied upon. From Bridgeport, on the line of the Connellsville road, in the county of Bedford, to Chambersburgh, the Central road has a charter, has surveys and location made and professes to be prosecuting the work. What is there to prevent its completion? Nothing but the indisposition of those controlling the franchise to do so. That road—the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville—completed, and it can be, simultaneously with the Connellsville road, and a second through road, via this city and Reading will be in full operation from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. And here let me suggest to the Senators from, and the people of the latter city, that all this outcry raised by the especial champions of the Central Road, is but "a tub thrown to the whale" to divert attention from the fact that non-use and abuse of its corporate franchises by the "Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville" road alone prevents them from enjoying the benefits of a second through route to the great west, and the further significant fact, that the Central Road—professedly operated in the exclusive interest of their city, has, by a short link, made a connection with the New Jersey roads, thereby passing entirely around that city, or at the best, making it but a mere way station on the great through route from the west to New York.

A few of the millions now so lavishly used by the Central road, in the purchase and building of other roads outside the State, would, if devoted to the completion of its bantling—the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville road—effect this desirable object. I do not desire to consume further time by dilating upon these pregnant facts, but I invite my friends of Philadelphia to examine and reflect upon them dispassionately, and I think they will conclude as I have, that the interests of the Central road and of Philadelphia are not, as appears to be assumed, identical in these very essential particulars.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to ask what is the first, and most important duty of all Senators? Is it not so to shape legislation as to best advance the interests of all the people of thisgreat Commonwealth? If so is it not our plain duty to grant to the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania the same rights, privileges and facilities granted to citizens of other portions of the State? And is it not our second and wisest duty to so develope all the resources of the State that the Treasury shall be enriched, and the burthens of the people thereby be diminished? I hold it to be so, sir; and yet the refusal of the legislation here asked is a refusal of justice and equal rights to a portion of the people, and retards the development of great resources which would make large returns to the coffers of the State, add vastly to our material wealth and measurably decrease the burthen of taxation necessarily imposed upon our whole people.

Mr. Speaker, this subject has been so thoroughly and fully discussed that it seems almost like a thrice told tale to refer to anything in connection with the Connellsville Railroad. I presume, sir, that every Senator upon this floor has determined in his own mind how he will cast his vote upon this bill. But let us, I pray you, Senators, this day endeavor, before high Heaven, do what we know, in our own hearts, to be right in reference to this wronged and much abused company. We have, according to decisions of the highest tribunals of the land, without the shadow of right, without law, without justice, deprived the Connellsville Railroad Company of their charter, and now justice and truth and righteousness, and every principle of right between man and man demands at our hands this day that we should stand up magnanimously, and, as far as we can, rectify the wrong we have done to this company. It is true, sirs, that we cannot atone for the long years of delay and expense and litigation and anxiety that this company has endured at our hands, but let us rise up to the stature of men of truth and justice, and wipe out from the statutes the law which the highest tribunals of our State have declared to be unconstitutional.

The English March into Abyssinia.

A correspondent of the London *Post* gives an entertaining account of the march of the English army into Abyssinia, from which we quote the following: "We now began to view Abyssinia in a more favorable light, and, as we had been marching at a good pace for nearly three hours, and the distance to Senafe was said to be only nine miles, concluded that we had pretty nearly 'got home,'" but not so; distances and survey officers, one or both, are deceptive. All at once the path narrowed to about two feet, and then began to ascend with an abruptness which is not surpassed, if equalled, by any Alpine pass; the nearest approach to it I have seen is the Mayenwand adjouning the Grimsel, but even that is comparatively easy; and I should like to ask any of the numerous tourists who have been there how they would set about marching an army up it. As we toiled along with difficulty in single file we found that a long string of about fifty commissariat mules, heavily laden, occupied the path ahead, and effectually impeded all progress up or down, for it was too narrow to permit any two animals to pass one another.

"After waiting with more or less patience for half an hour I thought I would get on and ascertain whose mule stopped the way. This was easier said than done, and having scrambled up nearly two hundred yards of almost perpendicular rock on hands and knees, clinging to bushes and brambles, and from time to time resting flat on my stomach, I struggled to the front, and what think you I saw? A mule lying on his side right across the path, helpless and unable to rise, while four attendant Sepoys looked on, reclining, with the apathetic, nonchalant air which only a Hindoo can assume, and which is so thoroughly aggravating to a European, especially when an Englishman. When I recovered sufficient breath to launch out effectually my language was decidedly more forcible than polite, and, as I am master of a few Hindustana epithets, the reverse of complimentary, I succeeded in rousing them to action, or what passes for action in Oriental estimation; but I had to unload and unsaddle the animal myself, whilst these four precious fellows undertook the arduous task of holding his head. In ten minutes the mule was on its legs and the whole train in motion; but had no one interfered we should probably all have been there now."

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HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1ST OF JULY, 1868.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.
W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.
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The Daily Commercial

1868.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A Paper for the Business Community and Household.

Presidential Year.

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It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the COMMERCIAL. Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already assured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equaled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a COMMERCIAL PAPER it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its MARKET REPORTS are carefully prepared by competent reporters, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the COMMERCIAL does not scruple to be independent and criticises freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for GEN. GRANT for the PRESIDENCY has already been expressed. In this respect, the COMMERCIAL was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In State affairs the COMMERCIAL is the unflinching advocate of a FREE RAILROAD LAW and a LIBERAL SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the COMMERCIAL SECOND TO NONE AS A GENERAL NEWSPAPER. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

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CITY MATTERS.

NEW BOARD OF CONTROL.—The members of the new Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City Public Schools will meet in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock, for organization.

PERSONAL.—Rev. James S. Dickerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, this city, has returned home from New York, where he was in attendance at the meeting of the Board of the Baptist Mission Union.

LARCENY.—Two lads, named Charles Fury and Wm. Rooney, arrested on Saturday for stealing stockings, etc., from a store on Fifth street, were committed to jail by Mayor Blackmore for a hearing to-morrow.

MISDEMEANOR.—Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, on Saturday committed P. Zeller and Thomas Shelton to the county jail, in default of five hundred dollars each, to answer a charge of misdemeanor, under the 11th section of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania.

ASBURY CHAPEL FAIR.—The congregation of the Asbury M. E. Chapel, will hold a Fair and Festival in Lafayette Hall, on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of the present month. Among other articles to be disposed of will be a huge fruit cake, containing a magnificent ring, which will be put off in chances.

FIRES IN JANUARY.—The following figures are copied from the report of S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, for the month of January:

Number of Alarms	14
Number of blows struck on Bell	1,000
Total amount of loss by fire	$8,340
Total amount of insurance	6,007

ON A VISIT.—The Board of Trade of St. Louis passed through this city on Saturday evening *en route* to New York. The Board of Trade of Chicago was expected to leave that city last night for the same destination. They will arrive in this city this morning and proceed on their journey on the 11:35 A. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

G. A. R. ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL.—At the recent State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Philadelphia, the following Council of Administration was appointed: Comrades J. R. Oxley, E. A. Montooth and Abram Patterson, of Pittsburgh; Francis Duke, of Philadelphia, and George F. Smith, of West Chester.

POST 99, G. A. R., OF BEAVER.—Major E. A. Montooth, Commandant of the District of Allegheny County, Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by John H. Kerr, Adjutant General, on Thursday evening last, mustered in Post No. 99, in Beaver, Beaver county. This Post embraces some of the most prominent officials and citizens of Beaver county who were soldiers during the late war.

COMMITTED FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—John Rice, Peter Wickline, Wm. Duncan, and Wm. Mahoney, the parties charged with felonious assault and battery, in the stabbing of Frederick Killain, on Pennsylvania Avenue, about two weeks ago, were to have a hearing before Alderman Butler on Saturday, but Killain was unable to attend the hearing. The accused were recommitted for a further hearing on Saturday next.

THE LATE AFFRAY IN ALLEGHENY.—John Gabby, who was shot and stabbed by a party of colored men in an affray on West street, Allegheny, on Monday last, is rapidly recovering from his injuries, and was able to be about on Saturday, when he made an information before Mayor Drum against Fisher, charging him with felonious assault and battery. A commitment for trial was lodged against Fisher, he being in jail in default of bail preferred by Alfred Gabby and Michael Grier.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—A series of revival meetings was commenced, on Friday evening, in the First Christian Church, Allegheny, which will be continued for some time. The pastor, Rev. Joseph King, is assisted by several clergymen, distinguished for their earnestness and influence in the cause of Christianity.

An extensive revival is going on in the Simpson Chapel, in Duquesne Borough, under the labors of Rev. D. Hess, the pastor, and quite a number have united with the church.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire from BOX No. 13, at the Vigilant Engine House, a few minutes after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, was occasioned by a slight fire occurring in the drug store of A. Torrence, corner of Market and Fourth street. It appears that some gargling oil, in the second story of the building, caught fire from a flue, and the fire department were promptly on the ground, but the fire was extinguished without their aid. The loss is slight.

MISSING MEN TURNED UP.—Mr. Merrick, of Allegheny, who was reported last week as missing, has been found pursuing his vocation of book canvassing, at Columbus, Ohio, where a resident of this city met him. It has been stated that a man named Lewis A. Fisher had been missing for some days from his home in Lawrenceville. Mr. R. H. Davis, Director of the Poor, states that a man of that name is now at the Allegheny County Poor Farm, and any one interested in him can learn further about him by calling on Mr. Davis, at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny.

COMPLIMENT TO MAYOR BLACKMORE.—On Saturday evening Messrs. McCaffrey & Welsh, of the Revere House, tendered to Mayor Blackmore a complimentary supper. At ten o'clock the company, numbering about thirty persons, sat down to the table, which was generously supplied with choice viands. Upon the removal of the cloth short speeches were made by Mayor Blackmore, Jared M. Brush, Esq., A. J. Baker, Esq., M. W. Canning, Esq., Chief of Police Green, and members of the press. At a later hour, the Mayor was serenaded at his residence, on Wylie street, by the members of several German singing societies.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR

Bold Attempt at Robbery or Murder—The Parties Arrested.

On Saturday morning, about five o'clock, Major J. L. Linton, a special detective in the employ of the United States Revenue Department, who is at present in attendance at the United States District Court in this city, was awakened by a noise in his room at the Monongahela House, and discovered a man in the apartment unlocking the door. The Major sprang from his bed, seized the intruder by the throat, and drew his revolver, but was in too close quarters to use it. The burglar also drew a knife, and in the scuffle, inflicted a severe wound on the fleshy part of the Major's hand. He then fled from the room, when Major Linton gave the alarm and the police were sent for. Mayor McCarthy and officer Joseph Busha answered the summons, and after a consultation arrested two young men occupying a room immediately across the hall from the Major's apartment. They gave their names as Thomas Patterson and George Curtis, and stated that they resided in Albany, New York. Major Linton identified Patterson as the party who had entered his room, after which they were conveyed to the lock-up.

In the afternoon they had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore. Major Linton having in the meantime made an information against them for feloneous assault and battery. The Major stated that, in his opinion, the object of the prisoners was to get him out of the way, in order to prevent him from appearing before the U. S. Court as a witness in an important case under the revenue laws which he had worked up, and which involves over one hundred thousand dollars in fines and confiscations. He supposes the men followed him from New York, and that Patterson effected an entrance into his room by climbing through the transom above the door. Mr. Anson Steinwich, barkeeper at the Monongahela House, testified that at the time the alarm was given he saw Patterson attempt to escape from the house, and when intercepted by one of the porters struck at him until the witness came to his aid. Mr. Grissen testified that the young men occupied a room near the Major's, and other facts as to their presence in the hotel. Detective Jones, of New York, recognized Curtis as a young man from New York, and Patterson as about twenty-five years of age, and respectably dressed.

Destructive Fire at Latrobe—Burning of St. Xavier's Academy.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Academy of St. Xavier's, located three and a half miles southwest from Latrobe, was discovered by fire. The fire was first discovered on the roof of the convent, near the cupalo, and is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The flames spread rapidly over the roof of the main building and communicated to the chapel adjoining. The fire spread with great rapidity, and as only three men were on the premises—the gardener, janitor and groom—but little property besides the wardrobes of the pupils, one hundred in number, was saved. The neighbors quickly hastened to the aid of the Sisters, but nothing could be done to preserve the buildings. Some furniture was saved in a damaged condition, among which was the marble altar of the Chapel, but the Sisters lost their own wardrobes in their efforts to preserve the young ladies in their charge from injury. The parties who reside in this vicinity, arrived here on Saturday evening, and those who were unable to reach their homes were provided with accommodations at the Conway House, Wood street. Bishop Domenec at once telegraphed to the Sisters to take the scholars to Loretta, where the academy will be continued without intermission.

The loss by the fire is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The Academy was established in 1848, at Mt. St. Vincent, near Latrobe, but in 1852 was removed to Mt. St. Xavier. The Convent and School buildings were of brick, and were three stories high, the latter being fitted up in modern style, and contained twelve pianos, a number of harps, a valuable library, rare paintings, scientific apparatus, etc. The chapel was completed last year at a cost of thirty thousand dollars.

The New Police Force.

On Saturday morning Mayor Blackmore was inducted into office, and commenced his administration under the most favorable auspices. The members of the Police Committee of Councils met in the Mayor's private room at nine o'clock, and, upon the conclusion of their session, the new police were marshaled inside the railing of the front room, and the oath of office administered to them by the Mayor. Hamlet Lowe and Louis Garber declined to accept positions on the force, and their places were supplied by the appointment of Jeremiah Gumbert and Hugh Gibbon. After the force had been sworn in, they assembled in Wilkins Hall, where they were inspected and the following Lieutenants announced: David Campbell, Myers Barker, Andrew J. Moon, Jacob Wilhelm, Henry McCoy, James W. Woodridge, Isaac W. Mcllwaine, James McCandless. Mayor Blackmore delivered a short address to the police, urging them to a prompt and impartial discharge of their duties, and a strict adherence to the rules and regulations. The members were divided into three reliefs, and at ten o'clock the first relief, consisting of twenty-two men were place on duty. At two o'clock the second relief (twenty-two men) was posted, who were in turn relieved by the third squad at ten o'clock, consisting of forty-four men. James Scott, ex-chief, Robert McCready, John Herron and John Irwin have been selected to perform office duty.

It is Mayor Blackmore's intention to uniform the entire force as soon as possible. The uniform worn by the New York police will be adopted.

Meeting of the Prison Board—The Jail Warden and Deputy.

The Board of Prison Inspectors of the Allegheny County Jail met at the Court House on Saturday morning, for the purpose of receiving and approving the sureties of the newly elected Warden, Mr. Wm. Scandrett, of Allegheny City, and transacting such other business as might come before the meeting.

Mr. Scandrett gave the requisite bail for the faithful discharge of his duties, which was approved by the Board, and Deputy Warden of April next appointed as the time he would assume his duties. The Board also confirmed the appointment of Mr. A. W. Smith as Assistant Warden. The applicants for the position were numerous, but the appointment made by Mr. Scandrett was unanimously approved by the Board. The re-appointment of Mr. Smith as Assistant Warden gives general satisfaction, and as he has satisfactorily filled the position for about ten years past, he is thoroughly acquainted with its duties.

A Faro Bank Broken Up—Arrest of the Alleged Gamblers.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. George W. Kemp appeared before Alderman Samuel McMasters, of the Third ward, and made an information against three parties named Robert Campbell, Captain Allen and N. Potts, charging them with being common gamblers, and with maintaining a gambling hell in Philo Hall, on Third street, near Market. Warrants were issued, and the parties arrested and held to bail for a hearing on Wednesday next. Campbell was arrested on the premises, by a policeman, who found in his room a full set of gambling implements, faro tools, "chips," the usual gaming check, cards and card drawer. The faro box, which was of silver, weighed nearly one pound. It was arranged for dealing "sllippers," a process known to but few outside the gambling fraternity. The implements are all at Alderman McMasters's office.

Meeting of the 102d Regimental Society—Resolutions of Respect.

A meeting of the 102d Regimental Society was held yesterday afternoon in the United States Marshal's office, for the purpose of taking appropriate action in regard to the death of Mr. Theodore F. Duncan.

In the absence of General Rowley, the President, Colonel Joseph Browne was called to the chair. Mr. John T. Gray acted as Secretary.

Colonel Browne, in a few feeling remarks, announced to the Society the death of Mr. Duncan, when, on motion, the following committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of respect and condolence: Messrs. Jos. Browne, A. P. Callow, Hugh McIlwaine, John T. Gray and Benjamin F. McGowan. The committee retired, and, after a short absence, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the mysterious dispensation of an All-wise Providence, we are called upon to mourn the loss of our late comrade in arms, Theodore F. Duncan, late of Company I, 102d Pennsylvania Regiment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death the Society has lost one of its most useful and brightest members, and one who, while in active service in the field, proved himself to be a brave soldier and a genial and generous companion.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the relatives of our late comrade, in this the hour of their affliction, and will attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of deceased.

A committee was then appointed to provide a brass band, and also badges and crape for the members.

A resolution extending an invitation to members of regular military organizations to join in the funeral procession was adopted.

The former members of the regiment will meet at Gen. Rowley's office, in the Custom House, this morning at nine o'clock, and proceed in a body to the residence of their late comrade, No. 965 Lacock street, Allegheny.

Before adjourning, a resolution providing for a meeting of the Society on Saturday evening next, in the Hall of the Fireman's Association, was adopted.

The Allegheny Police—Swearing in the New Force.

The terms of the old members of the Allegheny City police force expired on Saturday, and the new members, recently appointed by the Mayor and Police Committee, took their positions. The day force, comprising six members, of which Capt. Wm. Bowden is Chief, were sworn in at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by Mayor Drum, and the night watch, comprising twelve members, of which Mr. James Hunter is Captain, took the oath of office at eight o'clock in the evening. His Honor, Mayor Drum, read to the police the ordinance defining the duties of policemen, after which the new members were placed on duty. Mr. Samuel H. Long, ex-Chief of Police, who had been appointed as a member of the night watch, resigned his position, and the Mayor appointed Mr. James Greenwood, Jr., in his second ward, in his place, until the Police Committee would meet and appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

The first arrest by the new police was made by night watchman Greenwood, who brought to the lock-up a man who had been acting in a drunken and disorderly manner on the street. Mayor Drum yesterday morning inflicted a fine on the prisoner upon the payment of which he was discharged.

It is stated that an ordinance will be introduced at the next meeting of Councils, providing for an increase of the day police to four-teen, and the night force to twenty-four, making the whole force thirty-eight, or twenty more than at present. It is also stated that the Police Committee are about ordering the purchase of new uniform caps for the members of the force.

The Late Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The remains of Mrs. Patrick Duggan, who was burned to death by the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Mill Creek, on Friday morning, were taken to Philadelphia on Saturday, for interment. Her husband, who was supposed to be in a dying condition, was left at Mifflin. A rumor was prevalent that the flagman of the train had been burned to death, but the report has not been confirmed. There is reason to believe that the train broke the rail in passing over it. Although half an hour late, Mr. Chase, the conductor, had received special instructions not to make up any time. The butterly of the cold rendered the iron brittle, and no amount of care could prevent the breaking of the rail. To guard against such accidents the entire road is divided into sections and patroled by watchman day and night. The cars of the company are lighted with candles and not coal oil or gas, and the stoves are fastened to the floors by iron bolts, and protected by wrought iron crossings. The doors of the stoves are securely locked and cannot be opened, except by the employees of the road, who carry keys for that purpose.

Washington Female Seminary.

The Washington Female Seminary has many friends in this locality, and they will be glad to learn it is still prospering. "A Friend of the Institution" attended a concert there on Tuesday evening, and says: "The pieces by the vocal class, the songs, in both English and Italian, the piano solos were finely rendered, and were creditable to both teachers and pupils. The musical department is splendidly conducted, and every effort is made to give a thorough musical education. The following day there was a private exhibition of compositions, music and gymnastics, the first showing the cultivation of the mind, and the latter that of the body. We were much pleased to see the whole school under such excellent discipline, and in the different exercises, the head, the arms, and the marching to music, we felt as if we were splendidly filled with rich food for the mind. This institution is still under the charge of its well known and highly esteemed principal, Mrs. S. R. Hanna, and ranks with the first in the State."

M. E. Union Meetings.

The ministers of the different Methodist Episcopal churches in this vicinity have adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of Rev. S. F. Morgan, S. M. Hickman and E. B. Griffin, to make arrangements for holding Union meetings in the several churches of the two cities and surrounding boroughs. The committee have appointed meetings for next week: Liberty street church, during the present week, the first service being held yesterday, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Locke. The remaining services are as follows: Monday evening, by Rev. B. Snyder. Tuesday evening, brought to by Rev. J. W. Baker. Wednesday evening, by Rev. S. Burt. Thursday evening, by Rev. L. McGuire. Friday evening, by Rev. S. M. Hickman. Services each evening to commence at seven and a half o'clock.

Facts For Provident People.

As we have heretofore said, the times are favorable for making purchases, particularly in the boot and shoe line, at low prices. Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook and McClelland, 55 and 57 Fifth street, under Masonic Hall, have in the store one of the largest and most comprehensive assortments of boots and shoes, suitable for men, women and children ever brought to this city, which they are actually selling at *sixty per cent.* below cost. This latter statement may seem strange, but it is a fact they daily demonstrate to their customers. Therefore, all who choose to practice economy in the purchase of boots and shoes should make a note of it.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The stage at this house will be occupied during the present week with the famous spectacular drama "The Black Crook," which will be presented with new and beautiful scenery, splendid costumes, and a talented Parisienne Ballet. When first presented here last summer the splendor of its scenic effects and attractiveness of its ballet, created a decided sensation, and the play was performed to full houses for four weeks. Since then the best talent in America, both male and mechanical contrivances have been added, and the patrons of the Opera House are promised a presentation of the play equal in magnificence to that at Niblo's Garden, New York. The ballet will comprise thirty handsome young women, at the head of which is the celebrated premiere danseuse, Signora Antonino.

BLIND TOM.—This wonderful negro boy will commence his piano entertainments at Masonic Hall this evening. He has just returned from an extended tour of Europe, in which country he created a great sensation by his wonderful musical performances. There is no piece of music, however difficult, that Tom cannot master after hearing it once performed.

Desirable Dwelling in Allegheny City at Auction.

That very desirable double two-story brick dwelling, the late residence of Capt. P. B. Hill, deceased, situated on River avenue, Allegheny City, will be offered for sale at auction, on Saturday, February 8th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. See advertisement of John D. Bailey & Bro., auctioneer.

Desirable Ross Street Dwelling at Auction.

We advise our readers in search of a comfortable dwelling, pleasantly located, to attend the Orphans' Court sale on Friday, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the late residence of C. W. Ricketson, Esq., deceased, situated on Ross street, will be sold. See advertisement of John D. Bailey & Bro., Auctioneers.

Allegheny City Property at Auction

On Wednesday, February 5th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction that very desirably located property, two two-story brick dwelling houses of seven rooms each, Nos. 61 and 63 Liberty street, Allegheny City; also two (three room) frame dwellings in rear of above property, fronting on Avery street. See auction advertisement of SMITHSON, VANHOOK & MCCLELLAND, Auctioneers.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Salesmen Wanted,

In every town, county and city to sell the most ingenious and useful article lately patented. Attracts the attention of all and creates a furore wherever it goes. Should be in every family. One of the firms of W. M. Evans & Co., 55 Beekman street, New York, (the manufacturers) will be at the St. Clair Hotel for a few days to establish agencies and sell rights if desired. None out of employment wishing to make $85 to $150 per week, as salesmen, or those wishing to deal in Territory, should fail to call at once or apply to the manufacturers at New York. This article can be seen for a few days at St. Clair Hotel. Every man, woman and child should call and see it. Town, County and State rights for sale. Agents wanted.

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st. On his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

NEWARK, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO, August 19, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Gents—My wife having received so much benefit from your Bitters, I deem it my duty to give testimony in their favor. About one and a half years since she had a very severe attack of Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, which became chronic and continued for the above period of time, baffling the most skilful physicians in the country. We finally became discouraged, and gave up all hope of her recovery, when, by accident, my attention was called to your most valuable Bitters by Messrs. Collins & Thurston, Druggists, handing me one of your Almanacs. After reading them recommended for Bloody Flux, I bought one bottle, and commenced giving according to directions; and before *one-third of the bottle* had been taken she was entirely cured, and enjoys perfectly good health at this time. Most respectfully, yours,

W. D. NUTTER.

BRANCHVILLE, ALA., March 11, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sirs—I am hardly able to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the use of your STOMACH BITTERS. I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for more than five years, from which I suffered not little. My physicians failed to give me permanent relief. I became melancholy and unhappy; my constitution was much broken down by using mercury. Accidentally meeting with a friend in Atlanta, Ga., that there has just procure a few bottles of your Bitters, which afforded me very great relief; and it is my sincere opinion that they will soon effect a permanent cure. I was pronounced incurrable, and my recovery through your Bitters will be little short of a miracle. My neighbors express surprise at seeing me so much improved in health, and look upon my rapid recovery as wonderful. Gratefully, yours,

ROBT. F. NEWTON, P. M.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. DR. TURNER'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicine, and has cured them in all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a full supply of Family Surgery case & Book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 4 vials, from $5 to $1 50.

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

DIED:

FLOOD—At her residence, corner of Grant street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, MRS. CATHARINE FLOOD, relict of Patrick Flood, Esq., and mother-in-law of John A. Strain, Esq., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, January 31st, 1868, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, Solemn High Mass of requiem will be said for the repose thence to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WOODWELL—On Sunday morning, February 2d, at half-past six o'clock, MRS. HELEN WOODWELL, in the eighty-third year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, James W. Woodwell, Wilkinsburg, on TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave 104 Grant street, at 1 o'clock punctually.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides.

Just out of smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

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SNOWDON WORKS

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J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having rented the well-known Works formerly carried on by the firm of SNOWDON & CO., and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

for which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 1, 1868.

The growing ease in local money matters has increased a demand for the various local stocks, and holders are taking advantage of this favorable monetary condition by putting on the market large number of shares of our bank, insurance and miscellaneous stocks. These stocks have been held heretofore much above the views of purchasers, but now they ought to bring prices more in keeping with their value as investments. Some few of the home insurance companies have paid large dividends during the past year, and as there is a higher range of rates established for our city underwriters, and less liability to heavy losses on what they write on within the limits of the fire alarm telegraph and from the greatly increased efficiency of the fire department, this class of stocks are more likely to pay better than they have heretofore done.

—Government securities continue dull. The recent break down in prices has checked the buoyancy of the market, making holders more disposed to sell, and buyers less disposed to purchase. The steadiness of gold and of the prices of Five-twenties at London has a tendency to keep the market here stationary. The dealers are not such free buyers as of late, and appear willing to see prices decline further. Seven-thirties are specially weak.

—The New York *Economist* says that the National banks of that city, anticipating a protracted ease in money, at low rates, have bought up a large amount of Governments, and those of the interior, regarding it less necessary now to hold a large balance with their correspondents here to meet an emergency than when contraction was in force, are buying securities in preference to allowing their funds to remain in the New York banks at four per cent. interest. The savings institutions and insurance companies are also adopting a similar policy. The extraordinary prices to which the demand has carried bonds will appear from the following comparision of present quotations with those for the same period of the two last years:

	Jan. 17, 1868.	Jan. 23, 1867.	Jan. 26, 1866.
U. S. 6's, 1881, Coupons	111¾	107¾	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862, Coupons	111¾	107¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864, Coupons	111¾	107¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, Coupons	110¾	107¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, New	110¾	107¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20's, July, 1867, Coup.	108¾	104¾	—
U. S. 10-40's, Coupons	104¾	99⅝	97¾
U. S. 7-30's, Coupons	107	103	98
Gold	140¾	135	144

Business during the week was dull, the principal inquiry being for future delivery, and there was a large falling off as compared with the transactions of the previous week. Prices of the raw material were a shade lower, spot oil being disposed of at 7—. The largest portion of the sales were for future delivery. The advance in Canada has remained closed in the lead waters. The railroad receipts, however, were sufficient for all purposes.

OIL RECEIPTS.—The week's receipts of crude were 8,245 bbls, against 1,036 bbls reported for the week ending January 25th, being a falling off amounting to 10,873 bbls. The entire receipts for January were 107,823 bbls, against 3,618 bbls received in January, 1867. Increase this year 104,205 bbls. Exports—The week's exports by rail were as follows: For the week by Valley Railroad, 5,598 bbls, against 5,259 bbls for the previous week. The exports per Pennsylvania Railroad were 1,036 bbls. Total exports 6,704 bbls, against 5,259 for the preceding week. Increase this week, an increase this week of 999 bbls. Week's sales were as follows—Crude, 12,910 bbls; refined 11,500 bbls. Tots', 24,410 bbls, a large falling off as compared with the week previous. The following is a bird's eye view of the crude oil operations for the week:

Monday—Buyers held off, the best offer being 7c for spot oil. Holders wanted more money. No sales were reported.

Tuesday—Inactivity was the prevailing feature in the market. Buyers still held, refusing to pay over 7c for spot oil.

Wednesday—The sales were 1,500 bbls spot at 7c. That seems to be the ruling figure at the present time.

Thursday—Prices were unchanged, the only sale reported being 1,000 bbls deliverable the first half mile at 7¾c @ gallon.

Friday—We reported the following sales: 4 log of 5,500 barrels in bulk, sold some days since but not previously reported, at 7½c, for March and April delivery, the purchaser paying $1 @ barrel to bind the contract; sales of 620 barrels in bulk, on the spot, at 7½c; sales of 3,000 barrels, for May, June and July delivery, at 7¾c @ gallon; sales of 2,500 bbls for March, at 7¾c @ gallon.

Saturday—The crude market was inactive; in fact, we did not hear of a single operation for present or future delivery. The best offer for spot was 7c @ gallon; 60@62 50 @ barrel.

REFINED OIL—We are reported sales to the extent of 3,000 barrels, as follows: 500 barrels white, Philadelphia, last half of February at 23c; 1,000 bbls same terms and time of delivery, at 22¾c. Sales of 1,000 bbls, Philadelphia, immediately at 23c. Sales by A. McIlwain, auctioneer, sold 1,600 bbls S W white at the rooms of the Petroleum Association for 16c delivered on the cars at the works. Pretty low figure that considering the quality were intended.

Eastern dispatches furnish the following quotations: Philadelphia P L straw to white 21@c; S white 22½c; crude, including packages, 15@c. New York market quiet; P L straw to white 23c; S white 24c; crude in bulk 14½ @ gallon.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. K. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co., 668 bbls ref, to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Mountain City—Kochler & Co. 250 bbls refined, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Hope—Waring, King & Co., 100 bbls refined, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

O. B. Jones, 100 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 108 bbls refined, to P Wright & Co Philada.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the last circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that there has been a good improvement in the provision market during the past week, without any particular good cause and the improvement marked may be detrimental to the future interest of the trade. There seems an anxiety to get out of hands and sellers are taking all the advantage of the present excitement to get out, with the hopes of going in again at lower figures.

Hogs—Are about done coming for packers' use, and the butchers take about all that are now arriving. Prices for the week ended Jan. 31st, and for the season 861,486. In a week or two, will be able to give our total packing.

Mess Pork—Has gradually improved all the week and closes at $22 @ $22 25 for Western, and $22 @ $22 50 for choice country; but there is a slight difference between the views of buyers and sellers—the former thinking the advance spasmodic and without any good cause and at the close are offish.

Dressed Hogs—Have ruled somewhat much demand, and at the offerings are large at these figures.

Lard—Has been in good demand all the week, with fair sales at advanced prices over my last. The advance in Gold and Sterling Exchange has done much to strengthen the market, and closes firm at 13½c for choice city and 13 to 13¼c for choice country. Prime steam sold at 13and 12¾c.

Greases—Are higher and range from 9¾ to 11¾c for brown to white.

Bacon—Meats Have been in better demand and all offered were taken at improved prices, and at the close 8¾ to 10¾c, loose, were asked for shoulders and rough sides with corresponding prices for clear rib and clear. Hams it to 14c as in quality and weight. Bacon—Sold to-day 100 hhds clear sides at 12½c for shoulders, and 12¾c for short rib and clear sides. The demand for hard is quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm with a fair demand; sales 1,000 bbls at 13¼@13¾c. Butter in good demand at 60@62c for prime. Beef active and firm; shipped to Liverpool dull and drooping.

LATEST—Pork closed quiet and steady, with a moderate speculative demand for extra State at $20 50@20 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 90@93c for Western, and 95@97c for State. Rye $1 20@1 27 for new mixed Western afloat, and $1 32 @1 37 for old. Corn dull and lower at $1 07@1 08 for old mixed. $1 06@1 07 for new mixed, and $1 02@1 03 for yellow Western. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm with a fair demand; sales 2,000 bbls at 13¼@13¾c for prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Flour firm and the demand good; family $11 25@11 50. Wheat firmer; holders asking $2 30 for red, and $2 35 for white; $2 30 spring is held at $2 20@2 25. Corn firmer; ear 80@80c; bo mixed 67c shelled. Oats in demand and prices are higher; No. 1 61@62c; No. 2 58@59c. Rye prices are higher; No. 1 $1 05@1 08. Barley in demand and prices are higher; No. 1 $1 50@1 60. Coffee in small parcels is lower, closing at 17@c for middling and more active at 14¾@15c. Molasses firmer and in good demand; sales 2,000 bbls in more part at $1 00@ 21 50 @ cold, and $2 20 for new; cold mess was generally held at $21 50@22 00 the cover, but a few lots could be come extent at $22 00. Bulk meats were more in demand and prices are higher; sales 500 hhds at 8½@8¾c for shoulders, and 12½@12¾c for short rib and clear sides. Bacon sold to the extent of 120 hhds at 9½@9¾c for shoulders, and 13@ 13¼c for short rib and clear sides. There is a good demand for lard at 13¼c, which was met quite freely by packers. Sugars are in good demand for all grades. Butter quiet at 28@30c. Eggs dull at 30@32c. Cheese in fair demand for factory. A good demand for clover seed at $6 75@7 00; nothing doing in flax and timothy. Whisky dull at $2 36@2 37 for bbls. Pork—The almost total absence of demand have caused a decline of $1 per bbl. Western mess is held at $21 50 @22 00. Lard—Is in light supply and firm at 13@13½c for new. Coffee firm and in good demand for fair to prime Rio at 16@16½c. Linseed oil dull and prices nominal at 90@95c for the latter the retail rate. Lard oil firm at $1 00@1 10. Tobacco—Leaf in good demand for the week, and for fancy and all to 6@6½c. Seeds—Timothy in good demand and scarce and in demand from the butchers at $7